FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 'FRIENDSHIP-86' EXERCIESES

9 Sep Activities

LD091718 Prague CTK in English 1541 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 9 (CTK) -- Today's second day of the Druzhba 86 exercises of units of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian armies was characterized by intensive activity of commanders and staff. They concentrated on terrain reconnaissance, specification of tasks and preparation of the system of firing. The staff completed documents essential for the combat activity of troops. The air force focused on reconnaissance and protected ground troops.

The exercises were watched by Czechoslovak Defence Minister Colonel General Milan Vaclavik and head of a Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Department Vladimir Blechta. Also present were colonel General Nikokay Zotov, senior representative of the chief commander of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Forces at the Czechoslovak Defence Ministry, and Colonel General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia.

Motorized infantry, tank, artillery and other units of the three fraternal armies prepared intensively for active defence. The fulfillment of planned tasks was again due today to good management and organization, consistent party-political work, high morale and determination of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian troops.

The results of the units involved in the excercises are announced by the journal DRUZHBA 86 which comes out every day in three language versions and is printed in the exercises area on a field printing press.

10 Sep Activities

LD101706 Prague CTK in English 1613 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 10 (CTK) -- The exercises of units of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian Armed Forces, code-named Druzhba 86, continued for the third day today, with the most important task being the transfer of troops. The course of the exercises has shown that Druzhba 86 is a display of the combat preparedness and the art of the members of the friendly armies. Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian soldiers confirm their high moral and political standards and approach the fulfilment of all tasks with zeal.

Observers Arrive

LD101752 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 10 (CTK) -- Observers from 19 countries which signed the Helsinki Final Act arrived here today to watch the Druzhba 86 military exercises of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian Armed Forces. The observers were greeted on behalf of the Czechoslovak defence minister and the Czechoslovak People's Army command by Deputy Defence Minister Colonel-General Miloslav Zika.

Further Details

LD102339 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] As we have already informed you, the planned military exercise "Friendship-86" is underway. On this occasion we have also welcomed in Czechoslovakia observers from 10 signatory countries of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Our reporters reports from the area of the exercise:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] Yesterday and today transferring troops to the designated area was one of the important tasks of the exercise. For example, Mi-24 combat helicopters landed at a strip. In keeping with the exercise combat plan, activity had already been launched and aircraft were taking part in the defensive combat.

[Question to unidentified man] You must have experienced a number of similar allied exercises?

[Answer in Czech] Yes, for over 30 years we have taken part in quite a number, whether in traditional planes or in helicopters. Among them were the Voltava 1966 exercise, then exercises in 1972, 1984, and now this year's Friendship exercise.

[Question] What is new for you in this year's "Friendship-86" exercise?

[Answer] The summer conditions and then the tasks of (?air attacks) as well as airborne landing, (?which we shall carry out in a day's time.)

[Reporter] New combat technology was also tested for the first time during the transfer to the designated areas and in the first combat task. Therefore, the situation is the same today in almost all military camps as here, in the theater of combat technology which is next to the units of the Hungarian People's Army. The crews of tanks, combat vehicles, infantry, armored personnel carriers, artillery carriers, and other vehicles now devote themselves to maintenance, and preparation of equiment for the main exercise battles.

[Man's voice in Hungarian fading into Czech translation] We worked on the equipment during the night to make sure that it was in the best order for the coming combat actions.

[Reporter] Now we are in the field printing office of the SOKOLOVO journal. Here is called "FRIENDSHIP" and it is coming out every day during the allied exercise and has one specific feature:

[Man speaking in Slovak] This feature is: We are issuing the journal in Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, and Russian so that every participant in the exercise can read it.

[Reporter] How many copies do you issue?

[Answer] 2200.

[Reporter in Czech] This is what the work looks like in an international editorial office. Let us have a brief look into today's issue.

[Voice in Russian fading into Czech translation] I am now working on a material about engineers from Senior Lieutenant (?Vazyon)'s unit. They work hard. For example, they have now been working continuously for over 30 hours preparing the combat conditions for the exercise. They have done an outstanding job in fulfilling their task well.

[Reporter] Yes all this is also part of the atmosphere of the "Friendship-86" allied exercise. [end recording]

CEMA ENGINEERING INDUSTRY GROUP MEETS

LD092228 Budapest MTI in English 1655 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI) -- A meeting of experts from the CMEA Committee for Cooperation in the Engineering Industry began in Siofok, Hungary Tuesday. The representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Romania and the USSR are exchanging views on the interntional specialization of manufacturing electric household appliances and evolving joint development concepts. Yugoslavia is attending the meeting as an observer.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS GREECE

AU100950 Tirana ATA in English 0815 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 10 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Union of Cooperatives and Forests of Konitsa, a delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture of the PSR of Albania, led by the director of the department of forests, Vezir Muharremi, paid a visit to Greece.

During its visit to Greece, the delegation was received by the secretary general of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Greece Jorgos Dhris; the mayor of Konitsa, Spiridhon Gojos; the chairman of the Union of Cooperatives and Forests, Kharalambos Skufos; the general chairman of the agricultural bank, Vasilis Kafiris, etc. with whom opinions were exchanged on the further development of cooperation between the two countries in the field of forest economy.

Likewise, the delegation paid visits to institutions and centers of forests in Athens, Ioanina, Konitsa, Metsovon, Agrinion, etc. The delegation returned home.

BULGARIAN EMBASSY HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU101153 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 10 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day of Bulgaria, the interim charge d'affaires of the embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Marko Markov, gave a cocktail last night. Present were the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, the vice-minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega, and other guests. Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

STEFANI, ASLLANI AT MILITARY UNIT AWP CONFERENCE

AU091146 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 4 September 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by Rifat Dajti, under the headline: "A Militant Spirit Accompanied by Militant Labor and Mass Actions Leads to the Fulfillment of All Tasks," reporting the proceedings of the AWP conference in the "X" military unit held "in recent days". The paper does not mention where the conference took place. Attending the conference are Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary; and Muho Asllani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and Shkoder District AWP Committee first secretary.

In describing the proceedings of the conference, the writer reports: "The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia at his meeting with army cadres at Durres [in July], it was stressed at the conference, has become a broad program of work for all members of the unit, and has resulted in the analysis and definition of new duties in increasing the qualitative level of political and military preparedness. The conference itself made its own analysis of these duties. The work of the bureaus and party base organizations in Sejdin Vidrica's and Qazim Domi's units was evaluated positively, for they fulfilled their duties on all fronts. However, in analyzing the whole work of the unit in critical and self-critical fashion, the conference reported shortcomings in performing the call-to-arms exercise, in knowledge of technology and weapons, in the enforcement of discipline, etc. The conference stressed that some of these shortcomings stemmed from an inadequate relationship between the unit and their terrain, from an underestimation of the value of educative work, and from shortcomings in the control and personal example of communists."

The writer continues by reporting the conference's positive evaluation of the work of the party in increasing conscientiousness in the performance of maneuvers.

The article concludes by reporting the speech of Simon Stefani, in which the importance of education among members of the Armed Forces is stressed. "The new, greater and more complex tasks set forth by the party, and which circumstances demand, cannot be performed with inadequate knowledge, and with narrow empricism and rule of thumb."

"An important demand of methodical work is the further enforcement of discipline and military order; we should make demands for discipline an integral part of life and work within and beyond the unit, stressed Comrade Simon Stefani. He then spoke about problems of vigilance and of work against formalism, and about strengthening the active role of the youth organization in the unit.

LEADERS ATTEND MONUMENT CONSERVATION SYMPOSIUM

AU091133 Tirana ATA in English 0847 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Tirana, September 9 (ATA) -- In the context of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress, the Ministry of Education and Culture and Institute of the Monuments of Culture organised the symposium on the topic "The Protection, Study and Restoration of the Monuments of Culture in Albania" in Tirana on September 8.

Attending were the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu, the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami, the president of the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania Prof. Aleks Buda and other comrades.

The symposium was opened by the Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami who stressed among others that important results have been attained in the field of the protection, study and restoration of the monuments of culture that are linked with the orientations and special care of the party and state for the cultural inheritance of our people and the monuments of culture as a material testimony to this inheritance. The founder and beloved and unforgettable leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, has taught us that these monuments are a treasure of value for the nation, therefore they should be protected with great care.

Then she presented the foreign scholars that have come to attend the proceedings of this symposium, Prof. Doctor Chevat Erder, the director of International Center for the Protection and Restoration of the Cultural Values, Mrs. Fevziye Hayri Osmanoglu, chief of the section of the cultural assets for Europe at the UNESCO, Prof. Doctor Nikolas Moutsopoulos, vice president of the International Committee for Popular Architecture, Mr. Stavros Beltojanis, inspector for the restoration of the monuments in the Ministry of Culture of Greece, Prof. Doctor Guntram Koch, Byzantologist in the Philips University of Marburg, Prof. Doctor Helmut Buschbausen, Byzantologist from Austria, Doctor Hildemarie Koch, Byzantologist in the Philips University of Marburg, Mrs Krisanthi Beltojanis, art historian in the Byzantium Museum in Athens, the assistant Veronika Pilcher, art historian from Austria. [passage omitted]

TOP PARTY, STATE ORGANS CELEBRATE REVOLUTION

Todorov Speaks

AU101154 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sept 86 p 2

[Speech delivered by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, at a festive meeting held on 8 September at the "Ivan Vazov" National Theater in Sofia to mark the 42d anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria]

[Excerpts] We have gathered here today to celebrate a glorious holiday -- the 42d anniversary of the 9 September socialist revolution in Bulgaria. This victory was achieved by the people, under the leadership of the BCP, and with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army. This is a special event in the history of the Bulgarian people, which they cherish with special feelings, since it marked the beginning of the era of socialism and communism. [passage omitted containing a general survey of the history of the BCP and a description of successes achieved in the last 15-20 years]

The party and people of our country are justifiably proud of the achievements obtained in the years of socialism. However, wo do not cease to look at life from a sober viewpoint. We do not close our eyes in the face of mistakes and shortcomings, in the face of unresolved problems and difficulties. Quite a few negative phenomena and individual deformations to exist and they continue to delay our social development. Not all organs of state power are acting as the party requires, and not everywhere is there order, strict organization, and discipline. Socialist justice has not yet asserted itself in all links of our society. The decision of the Politburo on expanding efforts against negative phenomena issues the following warning: Our society will not permit anyone to make an attempt against the bright and humanitarian principles of socialism, to commit outrages and to soil the moral atmosphere. The party enjoys the powerful support of the entire people in the struggle against these phenomena. This struggle is indivisible from the creative work of the party for the acceleration of our socioeconomic development, for the comprehensive upsurge of socialist Bulgaria.

The strength of the people's power will increase along with the realistic approach of our evaluations and prognoses, it will increase along with our militant spirit and irreconcilability against shortcomings and mistakes, along with constructive criticism and self-criticism. Today, as in the past, the BCP is inspired by revolutionary ideas; it manifests a lofty dissatisfaction with the successes achieved; it demands contemporary thought and action from all of us. The requirements of the future and the challenges of the approaching 21st century are the criteria of the party. [passage omitted]

It is our irrevocable duty to develop one of the basic principles of socialism -- social justice. It is our duty to accurately implement distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor, to struggle against encroachments upon socialist property.

The scientific-technical revolution demands that we enhance the role and significance of the human factor, that we be irreconcilable toward negative phenomena, and that we develop socialist democracy, and perfect the political system.

It would like to recall a formulation of Comrade Gorbachev, which evoked a great response in the consiousness of the Bulgarian Communists: "More dynamism, more social justice, more democracy, in other words -- more socialism." Our party, too, sees in this postulate the main source of strength and reserves, and a means for accelerated social development.

Five months have already elapsed since the 13th congress. This was a period during which our people gave meaning to the historic decisions and postulates of the congress, a period during which the first steps for implementing these decisions were taken. The existing political and labor upsurge bears witness that the Bulgarian people have adopted and accepted the congress decisions with approval, conviction, and optimism. The majority of the industrial enterprises increased their planned production, as compared with 1985, and social labor productivity, as well as the profitability of production, have increased. The harvest in the agricultural sector was satisfactory, despite the drought of this spring.

However, let us not forget that these are only the first steps accomplished in the tremendous work which is expected of us in connection with the reorganization of our work in all directions. Difficulties and shortcomings do exist in our everyday life today, as they did in the past. We are living in an epoch of considerable challenge, of businesslike and constructive activities. It is only our deeds and the results of our work which will count in discussing the achievements of the individual collectives, the leading cadres and all individual workers in mastering the essence of congress decisions, and in evaluating their contribution to the implementation of congress decisions.

Better satisfaction of the popoulation's needs for consumer goods and services is a political question. It is a question of the attitude toward man, toward the citizens of our socialist society, within whose hands we have laid the destinies of our country.

We cannot resign ourselves to the actions of those enterprises and managers who are not producing the necessary goods for our population, who are causing the shortage of certain goods, who are causing the deterioration of organization and are increasing the prices of public services. All this evokes the open and hidden dissatisfaction of the people. We need high quality, varied and inexpensive goods, and services which accord with the "pulse" of the market. It is necessary to promote competition and emulation between the enterprises and ecvonomic organizations, between the producers of goods and services for the population, and this competition must be encouraged through a well-organized economic mechanism.

On the eve of the Bulgarian national holiday -- 9 September -- the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria appeal to the Communists, the United Agrarians, the Fatherland Front members, and all working people in towns and villages to engage in selfless labor, to implement congress decisions in various sectors of social life, to fulfill and overfulfill the state plan and counterplans for 1986. Let us establish a strict order, strict organization, initiative, and discipline, as well as a sense of responsibility, and an atmosphere of irreconcilability toward shortcomings, an aspiration for the exemplary implementation of tasks in every working collective. In agriculture let us implement without any losses the harvest of the crops which were cultivated with so much effort, and let us utilize all these goods. Let us mobilize the efforts, skill, and knowledge of the people, as well as their enthusiasm. Let us uncover more fully the reserves and obtain better results in each workplace.

A drastic change occurred in the foreign policy of Bulgaria following 9 September 1944. The principles of socialist interntionalism and an active peace-loving spirit became the basis of our foreign policy.

Throughout the decades that have elapsed, our country established itself on the international scene as a reliable and welcome partner in foreign policy relations. The reasons for this are, above all, Bulgaria's peaceful, constructive actions, as well as our resolute and active efforts devoted to accomplish such actions.

The year 1986 was declared International Year of Peace by the United Nations. Millions of people throughout the world are joining their efforts for the sake of a peaceful future for all nations.

However, the agressive circles of imperialism are creating hotbeds of tension. They are resorting to state terrorism and are pushing the world to the brink of a nuclear nightmare. A program on the militarization of outer space is in progress and programs for the commissioning of new chemical and biological weapons to be introduced in the combat arsenals of NATO are being developed. This, however, threatens the destruction of human civilization.

The worldwide democratic public is concerned. The socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, are devoting all their efforts to promote a drastic change from the arms race to the policy of preserving life on earth, of preserving peace, freedom, and respect for human dignity. Nevertheless, the socialist countries are not receiving a positive response from the ruling circles in the West, and above all, from the U.S. Administration in Washington, which refuses to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, declaring that it will not continue to observe the SALT II treaty. There is an obvious trend to intensify confrontation and to strive for an unlimited increase of armaments in order to achieve military superiority.

Despite all this, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, being aware of their historic responsibility, do not cease to act in favor of peace. The Soviet program on the liberation of our planet from nuclear, chemical, and other mass destruction weapons by 2000, was approved by decent people throughout the world. Progressive mankind adopted this program as a manifestation of contemporary thought, as a model of political realism. The new Soviet peace initiatives to halt the arms race on earth and in outer space were duly appreciated by worldwide public opinion.

On 18 August 1986 Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, issued a declaration containing a thorough analysis of the contemporary international situation. The Soviet leader stressed: "Our aspiration to switch international development onto the path of detente conforms to our philiosophy of socialist ethics. In the nuclear century the salvation of the earth is a universal humanitarian task; it is the cause of all nations."

Manifesting good will, the Soviet Union extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to 1 January 1987. The BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria wholeheartedly support this wise and generous decision. Peace-loving mankind today expects a constructive answer on the part of the United States. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will do everything within its power and will use all its international prestige for the triumph of the glorious idea of halting the nuclear madness and of preserving peace, as well as human civilization.

The June meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Budapest was an important event in international relations. The constructive and realistic approach of the socialist countries to the basic problems of our epoch was manifested once more at this meeting. The sense of responsibility to the socialist countries' own peoples and toward all mankind, the concern about peace in Europe and throughout the world was set forth at this meeting. The participants expressed their conviction that reliable security for all countries and peoples as well as peaceful conditions for their development and progress can be obtained by political means and through the common efforts of all states. This is why the socialist countries are striving for a comprehensive system of international security, which must involve the military as well as the political, economic, and humanitarian sectors.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is actively participating in the work of international organizations, such as the United Nations, UNESCO, and others. Bulgaria makes its contribution to the struggle for peace and security, for the settling of regional conflicts, and for the solution of problems that have a global significance for mankind. Within the framework of the United Nations, the Geneva Disarmament Conference, the Stockholm conference, and the Vienna negotiations, as well as in all lofty international initiatives, our country is contributing to the consolidation of world peace, so that detente and mutually advantageous cooperation may be obtained.

The upsurge of our socialist motherland is linked to the unique Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. During the post-9 September decades the mutual drawing closer between the Soviet Union and our country became an invigorating credo and an element of the Bulgarian people's national consciousness. Intensifying cooperation in the economic, political, cultural, and social sectors between the two countries facilitates our country's further progress.

We still remember the emotional moments of the cordial, comradely meetings which Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, held on Bulgarian territory. The visit of the first Soviet party leader was a remarkable manifestation of the traditional, fraternal friendship between the peoples of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, of the militant alliance between the BCP and the CPSU. Our people will continue in the future to follow the line of comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union. We are convinced that this will contribute to a more accelerated mastering of the highest achievements of scientific-technical progress in our country. It will also speed up our socioeconomic development.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is an active fighter for the perfection of cooperation, specialization, and production sharing among the fraternal countries of the socialist community. We will continue to contribute to the implementation of the CEMA decisions and of the tasks laid down at the basis of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technical cooperation for the period up to the end of the century.

The policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is an active extension of the peace-loving, constructive line of socialism in conformity with the existing situation in our area. The efforts of our country to transform the Balkans into a zone of mutual confidence, peace, good-neighborly relations, and mutually advantageous cooperation, are not subjected to opportunistic goals, but are in accordance with the vital interests of all Balkan countries. This is why our state will energetically work for this goal -- to transform this area of the world into a nuclear-free zone. The joint initiative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the SR of Romania to transform the Balkans into a zone free from chemical weapons is an important step toward the stabilization of security in this area and throughout Europe.

One of the greatest and most decisive events in the 13-century-old history of Bulgaria is the socialist revolution. This is so because the socialist revolution opened the door to socialism and communism and to a new human civilization for our people.

The ideas of 9 September 1944 are eternal. They will live throughout the centuries and they will illuminate the people's life; they will inspire us to constructive deeds!

Reception Held

AU091819 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers gave an official reception at the Boyana residence on Bulgaria's national holiday -- the 42d anniversary of the socialist revolution. The reception was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov; deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council; secretaries of the Permament Board of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union; BCB Central Committee department heads; ministers; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizatons; heroes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; noted labor figures; veterans of the revolutionary struggles of the party and the people; figures from the fields of science, arts, and culture; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; leaders of religious communities; and journalists.

An orchestra played the national anthem. The leaders of the diplomatic missions conveyed most cordial greetings and wishes to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The reception took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Order of the Day

AU100934 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 9 Sep 86 p 1

["Order of the Day of the Minister of National Defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] Comrade officers, generals, and admirals, comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers, comrade workers, technicians, engineers, and employees in the military enterprises and institutions, soldiers of the reserve:

Our people and the servicemen of the Bulgarian People's Army greet their glorious 9 September National Day in an atmosphere of intense political activity and totally dedicated labor to carry out the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. The workers are perseveringly putting into practice congress plans for the country's accelerated socioeconomic development on the basis of the comprehensive introduction of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

On 9 September the workers, agricultural laborers, and people's intelligentsia will once more display their infinite love for and trust in the party and the national government, their steadfast cohesion around the life-giving April general line of the BCP.

During the past 42 years of freedom and construction new, even greater successes in the building and defense of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria have been achieved as a reslult of the tenacious and inspired labor of the people under the wise leadership of the BCP, with the fraternal assistance of the great Soviet Union, and in mutually beneficial cooperation with the other countries of the socialist community. Today our native land is a developed industrial state with a modern industry and a highly mechanized socialist agricultrue, with a flourishing science, education, and culture.

The fighting soldiers and commanders are greeting the Day of Freedom with fresh, even higher successes in the mastering of fighting skills. Thanks to the intense socialist cooperation that has developed in honor of the 13th BCP Congress there has been an increase in the numbers of outstanding individual soldiers, outstanding units and sections, and class specialists. The labor collectives in the military enterprises and construction detachments are successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling their production plans.

We celebrate our National Liberation Day in the conditions of an acutely aggravated international military-political situation. The reactionary imperialist forces of the United States and NATO are conducting an outright militaristic and adventurist policy. The unprecedented arms race that has been unleashed by them, and their striving to disrupt the military-strategic parity achieved between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries present a serious threat to peace.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, are implementing the necessary measures to ensure the protection and security of socialism and to consolidate the fighting might of their Armed Forces. The workers and soldiers in our country unreservedly support the program draw up by the 27th CPSU Congress for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

The soldiers and commanders of the Bulgarian People's Army are always ready, in united battle order with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states and led by the invincible Soviet Army, to fulfill their patriotic and international duty and to protect the peaceful labor of the people and the cause of socialism.

Comrade soldiers and commanders, comrade military workers and employees, troops of the reserve, I congratulate you most cordially on the occasion of the 42d anniversay of the 9 September socialist revolution and wish you good health and new, even greater successes in fighting and political training, in strengthening discipline, and in making a new qualitative leap forward in combat readiness through the introduction of the latest achievments of the scientific and technical revolution.

I order that on 9 September 20-gun military salutes should be given and festive illuminations arranged in our homeland's capital of Sofia and in the cities of Plovdiv, Sliven, and Varna.

Long live the cause of the 9 September socialist revolution!

Long live the Bulgarian Communist Party -- the organizer and inspirer of all our victories!

Glory to the great Soviet Union and its invincible liberating Army!

Long live our dear native land, the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

SRV NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN DEPARTS

AU101945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] On 10 September Nguyen Huu Tho, deputy chairman of the SRV State Council and chairman of the SRV National Assembly, departed Bulgaria. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly.

HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FINLAND

AU091944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] A program on cooperating in health protection, medicine, and social security between Bulgarian and Finland for the period 1987-89 was signed in Sofia. The ceremony was attended by Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health, and Eeva Kuuskoski-Vikatmaa, Finland's minister of social affairs and health.

TANCHEV LEADS AGRARIAN DELEGATION TO FRG

AU101830 Sofia BTA in English 1757 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Bonn, September 10 (BTA correspondent) -- A delegation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS), arrived in Bonn on a five day offical visit at the invitation of the German Free Democratic Party. The delegation is headed by Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice president of the State Council

Mr Petur Tanchev had talks with Mr Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the Free Democratic Party's parliamentary group with whom he discussed matters related to the bilateral relations and international issues.

Later in the day the Bulgarian Agrarian Party delegation had talks with the leadership of the parliamentary group of the Free Democratic Party. The participants in the talks gave a positive assessment to the cooperation between the two parties and expressed their willingness to develop it further. It was agreed that the activation of the political contacts between the two parties would not only promote the bilateral cooperation but would also help strengthen turst, peace and security in Europe.

DZHUROV, OTHERS PARTICIPATE IN CADET MARCHES

AU291341 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 28 August 1986 carries on page 1 and 3 six reports of the traditional annual marches by graduate cadets from secondary and higher military schools. Two of the reports note the participation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense; Col. Gen. Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; and Col. Gen. Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states with the Bulgarian People's Army.

A telephoned report by NARODNA ARMIYA special correspondent Senior Lieutenant Spirdon Spirdonov [name as published] of datelined "town of Apriltsi, 27 August," describes a meeting attended by the inhabitants of Damyanovo and the surrounding villages at which the graduate cadets from the Georgi Dimitrov Higher People's Military Artillery School and the Secondary Military Artillery School met "the party and economic leadership of Gabrovo Okrug" at their camp. The report notes that "Comrade Gencho Popov, chairman of the Executive Committee of Gabrovo Okrug People's Council, acquainted the cadets with the socioeconomic development of the region through which they were passing." Spirdonov mentions Popov presenting awards to outstanding cadets, followed by a folk concert, "after which the festive atmosphere moved to the square." Spirdonov continues: "Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, made a speech at the festive tattoo. He congratulated the people of Damyanovo in the name of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Commitee and chairman of the State Council, and wished them yet greater successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. The tattoo was attended by Col. Gen. Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, deputy ministers, generals, officers, party veterans, and leading workers in production."

Capt Tsoncho Draganski, special correspondent of NARODNA ARMIYA, in a telephoned report datelined "Partizanska Hut, Stara Planina, 27 August," describes the day's march through the mountains by graduates from the Vasil Levski Higher People's Military School. Draganski reports: "In the afternoon Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, accompanied by deputy ministers, generals, and officers, joined the head of the column of graduates from the Vasil Levski Higher People's Military School.

"Also present was Col Gen Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states with the Bulgarian People's Army."

The remaining reports of marches by graduates from other military schools do not mention the participation of top military leaders.

Attends Graduation

AU020835 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 29 and 30 August on pages 1 and 3, and 1 and 2, respectively, each carry eight reports, totalling 2,200 and 2,600 words, respectively, on the marches of the graduating classes of the military schools and academies.

A 400-word report in the issue of the 29th on page 1 by Capt Maksim Minchev, entitled "Love for the Dear Fatherland" notes that "Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committe Politburo and minister of national defensd, and Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army," participated in a festive tattoo, in Sopot on 28 August. Col Gen Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states to the Bulgarian People's Army, is also reported as having attended.

In a 200-word report on page 1 entitled "At the Camp Bonfire," Capt Tsoncho Graganski reports that Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov and Col Gen Aleksandr Zvartsev participated in a celebration at a "mountain field" near Tuzha Village, Stara Zagora okrug, which also took place on 28 August. A 400-word report on pages 1 and 3 by 1st Lt Tsvetan Kulevski entitled "A Meeting of Three Generations" reports Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov and Col Gen Zvartsev as attending a celebration at the "Red Guard" field, near the town of Khisar in Plovdiv Okrug on the morning of 28 August.

NARODNA ARMIYA on 30 August carries a 400-word report on page 1 by Capt Maksim Minchev, entitled "Test of Heroism" which reports that "Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov; col Gen Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense; Col Gen Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; deputy ministers; generals; and officers," as well as Col Gen Aleksandr Svartsev, joined the march of the cadets in the town of Karlovo in the morning of 29 August.

A 250-word report on page 1 by 1st Lt Tsvetan Kulevski, entitled "A Road Forever", reports that "after the difficult march to the 'Fenera' Hut the graduates and cadets of the 'General Blagoy Ivanov' VNVSU [either Higher People's Military Constration Academy or Higher People's Military Signals Academy, the abbreviation being the same for both academies] and SSVSU [Secondary Military Construction School for Sergeants], said goodbye to Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov and the deputy ministers, generals, and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army who accompanied him."

Two reports on page 2 -- a 350-word report by Capt Rumen Atanasov entitled "Respect to Heroism" and a 250-word report by Capt Rumen Atanasov, entitled "The Followers of Benkovski Achieved Their Goal" report the presence of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov in Kalofer on 29 August, greeting the arriving cadets. Atanasov's report also mentions the presence of Col Khristo Dobrev, Col Gen Mitko Mitkov, and Col Gen Aleksandr Zvartsev in Kalofer on the same day.

Addresses Cadets

AU301718 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1537 GMT on 30 August carries a live relay from the Kalofer Plovdiv Okrug, higher and secondary people's military schools.

At 1537 GMT the studio announcer goes over to reporter Boyan Bonev in Kalofer. Bonev describes the parade of graduate cadets from the higher and secondary military schools drawn up with their banners on the square, noting that "the parade is commanded by Maj Gen Dimitur Karadzhikov, head of the Georgi Benkovski Higher People's Air Force School."

Bonev explains that this is the "Botev '86" passing out year, and lists the names of the various military schools from the three services whose cadets are in the parade, adding that the cadets from the G.S. Rakovski People's Military Academy will be receiving their diplomas today. Bonev describes the presentation of the school's banners, then returns the listeners to the studio at 1542 GMT.

At 1544 the Boyan Bonev live relay is resumed. Bonev reports that "at the moment Major General Dimitur Karadzhikov, in charge of the parade, is reporting to Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense." Karadzhikov is then heard making his report on behalf of the assembled cadets. A military band strikes up, and applause is heard. Bonev reports that "Army General Dobri Dzhurov, accompanied by Major General Dimitur Karadzhikov, is reviewing the ranks of the graduates." Dzhurov is then heard to briefly congratulate the graduate cadets from each school, who respond with loud cheers. Bonev returns the listeners to the studio at 1547 GMT.

At 1627 the Bonev live relay from Kalofer is again resumed. Bonev describes the ceremony at which the graduate commissioned and noncommissioned officers receive their insignia, after which Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo and minister of national defense, is heard delivering a completely routine address to the assembled graduates, commencing at approximately 1630 GMT. Dzhurov reminds the young officers of the glorious partisan and communist traditions they are to follow, and stresses the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives and the vital role of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces in backing the peaceful policies of the socialist countries. He ends by reminding the young officers of their responsibilities in defending Bulgaria and the socialist community. Dzhurov ends his speech at 1552 GMT, and is greeted with loud cheers.

Reporter Boyan Bonev then reports that Lt Veselin Madanski is now making a speech in reply, and adds: "The ceremony has been attended by Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov; Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Social and National Security Department of the BCP Central Committee; Ilcho Dimitrov, minister of national education; Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP committee; Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Komsomol; deputy minister of national defense; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; and Col Gen Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states with the Bulgarian People's Army." Bonev announces that shortly a red flare will mark the start of the festive tattoo, and then ends the live relay at 1554 GMT.

Sofia Domestic Service at 1730 GMT on 30 August, in its report of the Kalofer passing out ceremony, also lists in the same order the above leaders who attended the ceremony, but inserts an extra name after Andrey Bundzhulov: Col Gen Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administraiton of the Bulgarian People's Army."

Discusses Nuclear Catastrophe

AU020903 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 31 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

["Speech of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense," at the 30 August Kalofer ceremony marking the graduation of the cadets of the Georgi Sava Rakovski Military Academy and the "military academies in the USSR"]

[Excerpts] Comrade officers, graduates of the Georgi Sava Rakovski Military academy and the military academies of the USSR, comrade young officers and sergeants, graduates of the military schools, comrade generals, admirals, officers, sergeants, and soldiers, esteemed citizens of Kalofer and guests of our celebration.

With happiness and excitement, I fulfill the instruction of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, to most cordially greet the graduates of the military schools on receiving their first officer's and sergeant's rank. [passage omitted]

Comrade generals, admirals, officers, and sergeants, comrades, we live in alarming times and in a tense international situation, exacerbated by imperialism.

The question of questions which moves all mankind today is: How to save life on earth and how to prevent a nuclear catastrophe?

Grasping the historic significance of this problem of problems and their great responsibility for the future of mankind, the countries of the socialist community are conducting an active, honest, open, and consistent policy aimed at preserving peace. The truth above all truths is tht today the peoples on earth, regardless of their state and social systems, connect their dear hopes for avoiding a nuclear catastrophe not with the crazy designs for star wars, but with the realistic terrestrial policy of the great land of the Soviets, and with the policy of Lenin's party for peace on earth and in space.

The hour has come for understanding the honest dialectic that countries with different social systems must peacefully coexist under the sun not by the power of weapons but through creative deeds and peaceful competition aimed at showing their advantages.

Here again, I am tempted to quote the words of Khristo Botev, who already at the beginning of the 1870's wrote: "Only the sensible and fraternal alliance of the peoples is capable of creating real freedom, fraternity, equality, and happiness on the earth..."

How topical these words of Khristo Botev sound! It is for such an order on earth that the USSR and the countries of the socialist community are struggling. The Warsaw Pact member-states are consistently struggling to gradually free the planet from nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the century, and significantly reduce the armed forces, arms, and tactical air force from the Atlantic to the Urals, and create a vast zone of peace in the Far East and the Pacific.

The declaration of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev of 18 August 1986 is a new and bright manifestation of this constructive and peaceful policy. It heralded the new prolongation until 1 January 1987 of the USSR's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. The millions of progressive people throughout the planet greeted this decision as a new impetus of hope.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria openly and firmly takes its place under the banner of the peaceful policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State and consistently struggles to strengthen peace in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

It is consistently working to turn the Balkan Peninsula into an area free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

However, the militaristic circles in the West ignore the initiatives of the socialist countries. They continue the course of military confrontation and competition in all directions. They respond to our humane efforts to accelerate socioeconomic developments by accelerating the rate of armament, and they are creating monstrous new weapons for conducting a war of annihilation.

Today, powerful factors are acting throughout the world in the interest of the people's peace and security. The constructive Leninist policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the coordinated foreign policy course of the Warsaw Pact member-states, and the rallying of all peace-loving and progressive forces on earth against the military threat ensuing from imperialism, are among these factors. The military-strategic parity between the United States and the USSR, and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and the indestructible will and readiness of the countries of the socialist community to inflict a crushing retaliatory strike prevent the forces of imperialism from kindling a new world war. Therefore the 27th CPSU Congress and the congresses of other fraternal parties categorically pointed out again that we shall never allow military parity to be violated -- this fateful and historic achievement of the socialist community for our benefit and the benefit of the entire mankind.

This determination was expressed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, who said: "We know well the possibilities of modern science and our own possibilities. There is nothing that the United States can do and we cannot... The arms race will not exhaust us. We shall not be defeated from space, and we shall not be surpassed in technology. Nothing good will come from these attempts."

What does Olne say in such cases? Whoever has ears -- let him listen!

I can assure you, comrades, that the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army are aware of their responsibility, with which, together with the soldiers of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, they face the threat hovering over socialism, peace, and progress, and selflessly devote their forces, knowledge, and skill to strengthening the combat readiness of the troops and the combat power of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states -- the most secure guarantor of peace and socialism in Europe and the world. [passage omitted]

POLISH DEPUTY CHAIRMAN SZALAJDA ARRIVES

LD101652 Prague CTK in English 1553 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 10 (CTK) -- Polish Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda arrived here today on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

He opened talks here later in the day with a Czechoslovak delegation, led by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle, on the expansion of cooperation in the engineering and electrical engineering industries in the 1987-1990 period within a long-term program of development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland up to the year 2000.

PRAVDA SCORES PAKISTANI HANDLING OF HIJACKING

AU101151 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Sep 86 p 7

[Ivan Svetlansky commentary in "On the Margin" column: "The Tip of the Iceberg"]

[Text] The result of last weekend's tragic events at the Karachi international airport, the largest Pakistani city, was 18 dead and 127 injured, 50 of them seriously. On the morning of 5 September four armed hjackers captured a Pan Am aircraft on a flight to New York immediately prior to its departure from Karachi. However, the line drawn under the hijacking by official Pakistani authorities was no less tragic. In fact, the innocent, dead and injured passengers on board the plane are the consequence [vysledek] of the almost half-hour-long "lightning" action of the security forces, which, according to Islamabad, "prevented even greater bloodshed, and even the plane being blown up." Nobody justifies the hijackers' heinous deed in placing the lives of about 400 passengers on board the Boeing 747 in danger. But Islamabad's reaction merely adds to the chain of violence and crime.

Obviously, Washington views the matter differently. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, from the very beginning Reagan's government demanded that the Pakistani Government adopt a firm stand toward the terrorists, regardless of possible victims; and that it not give in to them in any respect whatsoever. That is why the courses taken by the Pakistani commando force met with understanding in the White House. In fact, Charles Redman, representing the State Department, declared that the Pakistani Government had acted "in an exemplary, bold, and resolute way." But he said nothing about it being exactly the "resoluteness" of the Pakistani security forces which meant tragedy for dozens of American passengers, too.

Washington does not have the same criteria for assessing terrorism. On the one hand Ronald Reagan acts before the whole world as an unappeasable adversary of international terrorism; and on the other hand the very same Reagan fully identifies himself with the imprudent [nerozvanzne] acts of the Pakistani Government, or vehemently enforces hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of support for the Nicaraguan cunterrevolutionary gangs...

One of today's most topical issues is putting an end to international terrorism once and for all. The Soviet agency TASS has sharply condemned the crime in Karachi and declared that "regardless of the motivation of its perpetrators, nothing can justify it." It is impossible to tolerate the killing off people during terrorist actions; it is impossible to tolerate that these crimes endanger normal international and interstate contacts, exacerbate the situation, and give birth to new violence. [paragraph continues]

One of the ways leading to the solution of the problem is also the Soviet proposal to jointly work out practical and efficent measures for averting international terrorism. However, as is justly stressed in this connection, the prerequisite for successfully paralyzing reprehensible violence is the elimination of crises and conflicts in various parts of the world. Because they are the soil which nourishes international terrorism. The hijacking in Karachi is merely the tip of the enormous iceberg.

DEPUTY PREMIER COLOTKA TRAVELS TO SYRIA FOR TALKS

For coverage of Deputy Premier Peter Colotka's visit to Syria, including talks with leading government officials, see the Syria section of the 11 September and subsequent issues of the Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY NIGERIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

Hold Talks With Vaclavik

LD062227 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, received Major General Domkat Ya Bali, the Nigerian defense minister, who is on a visit in Czechoslovakia, in Prague today. During a friendly and cordial meeting, they exchanged information about the internal political development in their respective countries and discussed the current international situation. The Nigerian minister also paid homage to the memory of the unknown warrior by placing a wreath at the tomb on Zizkov Hill in Prague.

Received by Strougal

LD092336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, received in Hrzan Palace in Prague today Nigerian Defense Minister Major General Domkat Ya Bali. The federal premier underlined Nigeria's significance in the African states' fight for freedom, social progress and independence. He briefed the guest on the CSSR's main current political and economic tasks and on the principles of its peaceful foreign policy. The two representatives expressed the wish to expand and deepen the friendship and cooperation betweeen the two countries and the people and to create the necessary conditions for the development of all-round and mutually beneficial relations.

Departs 10 Sep

LD101346 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Major General Domkat Ya Bali, defense minister of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, left Prague today.

The final report on his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia says that during the talks with National Defense Minister Colonel General Milan Vaclavik he discussed questions of interest to both sides. The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the development of mutual relations and the deepening cooperation. Minister Domkat Ya Bali invited Milan Vaclavik to visit Nigeria. The invitation was accepted.

TANZANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MKAPA ARRIVES

LD101650 Prague CTK in English 1547 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 10 (CTK) -- Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Willilam Mkapa arrived here today on an official friendly visit, at the invitation of his Czechoslovak colleague Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The Tanzanian minister was greeted at the airport by Minister Chnoupek and other officials, as well as Tanzania's charge d'affaires in Czechoslovakia based in Moscow Mahmoud Issa.

SLUSOVICE DIRECTOR RESPONDS TO CRITICISM

AU081424 [Editorial Report] HALO SOBOTA, the weekend supplement of Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech, on 30 August on pages 1 and 7 carries a 6,000-word interview given by Engineer Frantisek Cuba, candidate of sciences, director of the Agrokombinat Slusovice united agricultural cooperative, to RUDE PRAVO staff journalist Jan Lipavsky, entitled "What Do You Say About It, Comrade Director?" In the interview, the place and date of which are not specified, the director of Slusovice farm responds to some of the questions about his successful cooperative that are reportedly being asked among the Czechoslovak public. According to Lipavsky, people ask "whether it observes r egulations in all its preproduction and postproduction activities (sideline production), whether the methods of management practiced by it are not inconsistent with socialist principles, whether Slusovice does not regard profit and nothing but profit as the only yardstick, regardless of the actual needs of society, and so forth."

In the opening passage of the interview, Cuba explains the particular system of management employed in Slusovice, which he calls "the entrepreneurial system." Under this system, the cooperative's individual production units "take under socialist care" entire production facilities and themselves determine the optimal ways of their utilization and the efficiency level. The better their economic results, the more they can spend on their further development. According to Cuba, emphasis is placed on the self-management of individual subdivisions of the cooperative and on making every member regard it as his duty, as owner of the production assets, to have a say in the cooperative's affairs. Cuba asserts that the "entrepreneurial system, whether one likes this term or not, has set free the activity of the workforces and, along with this, has generated a sense of personal responsibility." To illustrate the success of this system, Cuba reviews the cooperative's development in recent years: labor productivity has been increasing at an annual rate of 18.2 percent; grain yields have increased from 2.2 metric tons per hectare in 1960 to almost 7 metric tons at present (although most of the farm's 6,000 hectares are in a submountainous area); annual milk yields increased from 4,787 liters per cow in 1980 to 5,922 liters in 1985; the average daily weight increment of beef cattle has increased from 0.595 kg in 1960 to 1.003 kg at present; and the farm's total output increased from Kcs50 million in 1960 to Kcs2.841 billion in 1985.

In his subsequent answers to Lipavsky's questions, Cuba then responds to specific criticism of the Slusovice experiment. Lipavsky first questions the categorization of the cooperative's workforce, which distinguishes between four catregories of employees -- entrepreneurs, self-realizers, managers, and executors, with members of the last category defined as those who "only fulfill orders and commands" and "derive only negligible pleasure from work." Lipavsky asks whether this does not amount to a "degradation of human personality and dignity. [paragraph continues]

In defending this categorization, Cuba says that the cooperative is trying to provide chances and scope for everyone to show initiative but that "we must not close our eyes to the fact that there are people who are lazy and complacent when it comes to showing initiative and whose only ambition is to fulfill their basic obligations and to say good-bye and go home." Someone who works only under supervision is really nothing but an executor, argues Cuba, and people of this sort do not work just in Slusovice.

Next, Cuba responds to the charge that "many things in Slusovice, if not all of them, are based on economic coercion." He says that "this is a big error, although it is what many outsiders think about us." He claims that material incentives have only a limited impact on man's activity (of about 25 percent) and that a big role in motivating the workforce of Slusovice is played by the social atmosphere and moral factors. Employees are reportedly evaluated without regard for their rank and profession, according to their performance, initiative, attitude toward superiors and subordinates, responsiveness to criticism, personal integrity, and the like.

Further on, Lipavsky confronts the Slusovice director with the charge that the farm has in fact created two categories of old-age pensioners. Only about 50 percent of the farm's more than 1,000 pensioners, he says, those who spent more than 10 years working on the farm, enjoy the benefits of the so-called "senior citizens' club" such as subsidized lunches (which cost Kcs2 instead of Kcs12) or free trips. "How come that someone who worked let us say only 8 years does not have the same advantages as someone who has 10 years of work behind him?," Lipavsky asks. Cuba replies that this measure is designed to "stabilize" the cooperative's workforce and that it is one of the reaaons that it has no problems with job-hoppers. Besides, he goes on to say, those with missing years have as chance to make up for them by continuing to work after retirement and even those who are not members of the club receive "solicitous care."

Raising a similar point, Lipavsky also asks whether the cooperative "does not, in fact, abolish equality among its members by having created a hierarchy of various social adavantages among individual professions," whereby some members have the right to fix their own working hours or enjoy certain travel privileges. Cuba replies that everyone, including workers, is entitled to foreign travcel after 3 years on the farm. As regards the right to fix one's working hours, Cuba says that this concerns only high-calibre "creative workers" who derive satisfactin and pleasure from their work and do not need anyone to remind them of their duties. At the same time, this regulation is also designed to motivate other members of the cooperative and make them adopt "voluntary work discipline."

In another part of the interview, Lipavsky asks: "Your enterprising spirit is undisputed. But does it have anything in common with responsible entrepreneurship when you lease your cows to another cooperative and demand calves from them? The others then expand the stock for you, which is surely cheaper for you than if you had to raise the calves yourselves. Is this not calculation?"

In his reply, the Slusovice director admits that the cooperative made such an attempt five years ago but he insists that this was a singular "deviation from our rules" and that it ended in a "fiasco" because the partners did not honor their obligations and failed to deliver a single calf.

Asked about the cooperative's manifold ties of cooperation, Cuba then says that his farm seeks cooperation "with those who are reliable partners and with whom we can jointly enrich the developoment of agricultural production." This includes Soviet partners, he says, who are currently building two hectares of hothouses in Slusovice. The Slusovice farm, in turn, participates in the corn harvest in four sovkhozes in the Ukraine.

Cuba continues by discussing his farm's research and development policy. The principle is that "the idea that was born this year should be implemented this year and should also yield profit the same year." When Lipavsky objects that "this sounds incredible," Cuba retorts that "this only sounds incredible because some people outside the cooperative pass judgment on us on the basis of erroneous or incomplete information." He goes on to explain that the farm has more than 100 small computers and that 963 of its members are secondary school graduates, 352 university graduates, and 17 candidates of sciences, all of whom are "forced" to contribute their share to the application of reasearch.

The next charge to which the director of the cooperative reacts is that the prices it charges are "speculative, artificially inflated, and do not tally with actual production costs." Cuba asserts that this is not true. "There can be no talk of some sort of price speculation," he says, because "all prices that go outside the united agricultural cooperative require, and get, the approval of the price office." As far as prices charged within the cooperative are concerned, he says that Slusovice maintains its own price division, which determines 99 percent of these prices, although in principle individual units can agree on intra-enterprise prices.

Cuba also denies that the Slusovice farm engages in activities that are "lucrative from the viewpoint of the price" at the expense of activities that do not promise profit, although society might need them. He says that his farm engages in a number of loss-making activities, such as vegetable supplies to shops in Gottwaldov district, or various services for the cooperative sector. he maintains that all Slusovice units that provide services and make profit from them "must without exception reduce the price of these services, down to the zero-profit level." According to Cuba, even the cooperative'd building activity, its racing stable, and its automobile racing club reap no profit, although they are not loss-making either. Asked why Slusovice engages in these sideline activities, if not for profit, Cuba replies that they are part of social care -- the organization of races, for example, reportedly gives members of the cooperative the chance to enjoy themselves, test their organizational skills, and share in a major sports event.

The subsequent section of the dialogue then reads: [LipavskY] "You have the reputation of being a successful farm. Most likely, you will have no problem finding the understanding and support of relevant institutions and authorities for your activity.

[Cuba] "You are suggesting that we are specially favored."

[Lipavsky] "No, you have said it...."

[Cuba] "To set the matter right: All enterprises in Czechoslovakia have the same rights and duties. We have not done anything that is not in keeping with the Czechoslovak legal order, with our laws and regulations."

[Lipavsky] "And what about foreign currency resources. How do you obtain them?"

[Cuba] "As everyone else, by exporting products. We do not avail ourselves of any illicit channels but of organizations that are assigned for this, such as Zempo Prague, which is the holder [nositel] of exemptions from foreign currency regulations. As far as I know, Zempo receives foreign partners' offers and invites everyone to take part in their implementation. It is only natural that we, too, make use of these offers, all the more so as it is not only our cooperative but society as a whole that profit from it."

In conclusion, Cuba denies that the Slusovice farm "stands and falls with" ancillary production. He maintains that agricultural production continues to represent the "lion's share" of its output and profits and that its sideline activities are predominantly "a service provided for other organizations." According to Cuba, this concerns the 1,200 computers, including software packages for agricultural organizations, which the Slusovice farm assembled last year, as well as its production of farm machinery, feed concentrates, and insecticides. Cuba views this "combination of agricultural production proper with its preproduction and postproduction stages" as a "natural, higher stage of the development of socialist agriculture."

SLOVAK COMMITTEE DISCUSSES IMPROVING MEMBERSHIP

LD101748 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The CPSL Central Slovak Regional Committee in Banska Bystrica today discussed developing and improving the quality of the membership base of the party in the Central Slovak region after the 17th CPCZ Congress and other tasks up to its 18th Congress.

The report of the party's regional committee presidium particularly emphasized the need for improving the quality and developing the membership base in connection with creating conditions for solving the main economic tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. It pointed out the demands for consistently securing tasks set for communists in leading economic positions and the strengthening of party responsibility and work discipline in all sectors. The report also pointed out a number organizations for a fundamental change in security tasks set out by the 17th party congress. It pointed out that they particularly appear in the fulfilment of some qualitative indicators, production efficiency, expenditure reduction, material, and energy demand.

FISCHER RECEIVES FRG DISARMAMENT ENVOY

LD102039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received Ambassador Dr. Friedrich Ruth, the FRG Government's representative for disarmament, for a talk.

Taking as the starting point the March 1985 joint statement by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Dr. Helmut Kohl, FRG federal chancellor, that never again should war but only peace emanate from German soil, Oskar Fischer stressed that today more than ever energetic international efforts are needed to protect peoples' right to peace and life. The GDR is guided by the fact that the present dangerous world situation demands a new mode of thought and action which helps to shape international relations in accordance with nuclear space realities, to put an end to the arms race, and to turn toward disarmament. With their integrated disarmament proposals, which do not omit any kind of weapons, the Warsaw Pact states are taking into account these requirements.

Pointing to the USSR's moratorium, which has been extended several times, Oskar Fischer described an immediate halt to all nuclear tests as an important step, which could be rapidly implemented, toward at last stopping the nuclear arms race and achieving progress in nuclear disarmament. Support, no matter what kind, for the efforts to militarize space harms international cooperation and affects the chances for substantive disarmament measures.

Both German states should effectively contribute to disarmament and safeguarding peace, particularly in Europe. Therefore, Oskar Fischer said, the GDR consistently works for a successful conclusion to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security-and Disarmament in Europe. Together with the CSSR it is adhering to its proposal vis-a-vis the FRG to enter into negotiations on the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe. It is working energetically for a start to negotiations among interested states on the creation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor in Europe along the dividing line between the two alliances.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S GYORGY LAZAR

Welcomed by Stoph

LD091551 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1517 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, on Tuesday afternoon arrived for an official friendship visit to the GDR. He is taking up an invitation from Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who welcomed his guest warmly at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Toasts Exchanged

LD092216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, gave a banquet this evening in honor of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

In toasts the two politicians paid tribute to the firm, steadfast friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples.

In his toast at the dinner in honor of Gyorgy Lazar, Willi Stoph said that it was vital to banish aggression and war from the lives of the European peoples and states. "In view of the threat to which precisely the peoples of our continent are exposed through the arms race fanned by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, through the piling up of unimaginable mountains of weapons, it is becoming clearer than ever that there is no acceptable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence." The high responsibility to prevent a nuclear inferno arose from this for all states and their representatives, Willi Stoph said.

The disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states are a comprehensive disarmament program which "points the way toward a third millennium without weapons that will be acceptable for everyone immediately," Stoph said. The GDR consistently supports this grandiose peace idea, he added.

Willi Stoph also said that the GDR is directing its efforts toward the continuation of a businesslike, result-orientated dialogue with all responsible politicians and forces, toward an agreement on effective steps for arms limitation and disarmament, and toward cooperation instead of confrontation. "Thus, the GDR is acting in accordance with its historic commitment to do everything to ensure that it will never again be war, but only peace that will emante from German soil," Stoph added.

Willi Stoph paid tribute to the achievements of the Hungarian working people, who have made the resolutions of the 13th MSZMP Congress the guiding principle of their activity. Today's meeting also confirmed that the all-round cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples is functioning smoothly Stoph concluded.

In his reply to Willi Stoph's speech, Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar said that it is the Hungaian People's Republic's firm intention to continue its efforts for a lessening of international tensions, together with its allies, friends, the peace-loving peoples of the world, and the soberly thinking political forces of the capitalist countries.

"We have faith that the well thought-out and coordinated peace offensives of the socialist community, which strive for balanced solutions and are are prepared for compromises which take into account mutual interests, will finally lead to a containment of the arms race and to an actual reduction of weapons," Lazar stressed. Peace-loving people rightly expect the NATO countries, and primarily the United States, to finally act in a responsible way and to give a constructive and businesslike response. "We attach particular importance to the successes in the process of European security and cooperation; these have made an important contribution to ensuring that relations between East and West and in general have not suffered an irreparable breach," Lazar said.

Relations between Hungary and the GDR rest on a firm foundation and correspond to the basic interests of both peoples, Lazar stated, adding that in the system of relations the economic ties hold a particularly important place. Lazar expressed an interest in even more dynamic future development.

Lazar said his country has decided, "in accordance with new, greater demands, and with a view to our national conditions, to continue to modernize our system of economic management and also to pay even greater attention than hitherto to the international experience of socialist progress and to the utilization of the advantages of cooperation within the CEMA framework."

Gyorgy Lazar said he is convinced that the talks with the GDR will "contribute to the further deepening of the multifaceted and fruitful cooperation and to the strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples in the building of socialism."

Talks Held With Stoph

LD101447 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1356 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin 10 Sep (ADN) -- GDR and Hungarian Prime Ministers Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar, respectively, satisfactorily noted their views on the international situation at a consultation in Berlin on Wednesday. The analysis of the present world situation forces one to state that it continues to arouse concern. The international response to the resolutions of the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee and the latest peace initiatives, especially Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals, for establishing an atmosphere of trust and for preventing a nuclear inferno makes one optimistic. The two politicians evaluated as particularly important the Soviet Union's efforts to take the political dialogue begun in Geneva further and to reach agreements.

Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar agreed that cooperation between the SED and the MSZMP and between the two states and peoples has reached a high level. Great importance is attached to the stable continuation of these close, trusting relations in all areas. There is a system of treaties, on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, which is proving itself in practice. The main emphasis in its further development lies in the economic and scientific-technological sectors.

Meets With Honecker

LD101825 Budapest MTI in English 1825 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, September 10 (MTI) -- Official negotiations between Gyorgy Lazar and Willi Stoph took place in Berlin Wednesday in the spirit of traditional friendship and cordial cooperation.

On Wednesday morning on the Unter den Linden, Gyorgy Lazar laid a wreath on the memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism, and then in the Headquarters of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, he was received by his host, Prime Minister Willi Stoph.

At the plenary session both government heads concluded with satisfaction and joy that relations between Hungary and the GDR are advancing successfully, in the direction resolved upon at the high level meetings of recent years, including that between Janos Kadar and Erich Honecker.

A significant role in the successful intensification of cooperation has been played by the economic and technological-scientific mixed committee.

The partners to the talks pointed out that a significant part of the tasks set down in earlier plans have been realized, which verifies optimism when setting down the steps leading to continued and more dynamic development.

Gyorgy Lazar stressed that the German Democratic Republic is one of Hungary's most important socialist partners. Further development in technological and scientific cooperation is highly significant. Cultural, educational, sports and tourists relations between the two countries are also expanding favourably.

Speaking on international issues, they underlined that the views of the two parties and two governments completely coincide. Both countries highly welcomed the comprehensive peace offensive initiated by the USSR, the proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev to strengthen peace and build confidence, and to promote disarmament including nuclear disarmament.

Hungary and the GDR intend to continue to make an active contribution to creative dialogue, to advancing good relations between the states, to alleviating international tension and to creating a more peaceful world.

The partners to the talks expressed the hope that the imminent meeting between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the USA will take place and be successful, despite the intricacies of cold war, militarist circles. They also considered it important that the Stockolm conference be brought to a successful conclusion and that a constructive atmosphere characterize the work of the states participating in the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Gyorgy Lazar invited Prime Minister Willi Stoph to visit Hungary.

During the course of the day the personalities accompanying the two prime ministers held separate talks with one another. Jozsef Marjai deputy prime minister negotiated with Wolfgang Rauchfuss deputy prime minister and state secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers with Kurt Blecha, president of the press office of the GDR. Ferenc Horvath state secretary of the Ministry of Industry met with Horst Tschanter, vice president of the State Planning Commission of the GDR and Miklos Barity deputy foreign minister exchanged views with Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary of the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The negotiations between the heads of state were followed by a brief sight-seeing tour and then Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar was received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, president of the State Council of the GDR.

Communique Issued

LD102242 East Berlin Adn International Service in German 1600 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN) — At the conclusion of the official friendship visit to the GDR by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, a communique was agreed upon. It says, among other things:

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian PR, paid an official friendship visit to the GDR on 9-10 September at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Gyorgy Lazar for a friendly talk. Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar briefed one another on the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED and 13th MSZMP Congresses. The premiers noted that relations between the GDR and Hungarian People's Republic are developing successfully on the basis of the friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance treaty of 1977.

Both sides paid tribute to the results of the development of economic relations, particularly regarding specialization and cooperation in production and in selected areas of scientific and technological cooperation. In assessing direct relations between combines, enterprises, and scientific institutions of the two countries there was agreement to further increase efficiency.

Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar discussed measures which to consistently realize the "long-term program for the development of economic and scientific and technological cooperation between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic to the 2000," which is of great significance for the further development of economic relations. Apart from the traditional areas, they devoted particular attention to common tasks in research, production and the introduction and more efficient use of modern key technologies. The joint economic commission was instructed to continue active work on the continuous development of economic relations and to manage and control the consistent realization of the agreements reached.

They discussed plans for developing the diverse and comprehensive relations in the cultural and scientific area and agreed to make the Hungarian People's Republic's days of culture in the GDR in 1988 and the GDR's days of culture in the Hungary in 1989 high points in the social life of the two peoples.

Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar stressed that the GDR and the Hungarian Poople's Republic attach first importance to strengthening the fraternal alliance of the Warsaw Pact states, to implementing their agreed foreign policy and to dynamically developing the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries.

Based on the evaluation of the international situation given by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, the GDR and the Hungarian people's Republic regard it as urgently necessary to stop the arms race caused by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, to prevent its expansion to space and to bring about a change for the better in international relations. The Soviet initiatives and the joint proposals of the Warsaw Pact states point a feasible way for this.

Eloquent witness for its consistent peace policy is the Soviet Union's declaration extending its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987. Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar expressed the expectation that the United States will use this significant opportunity and join the moratorium.

The GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic will continue the political dialogue between states with different social orders, which serves the cause of peace, disarmament, and detente. The Hungarian People's Republic welcomes the proposal by the GDR and CSSR Governments to the FRG government to create a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe.

Both sides assess as significant the results of the Group of Six summit in Mexico and of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare.

The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere. There was full agreement of views in all questions discussed. Gyrogy Lazar invited the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers to visit the Hungarian People's Republic. Willi Stoph accepted the invitation with thanks.

Leaves 10 Sep

LD101623 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN) -- Gyorgy Lazar, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, on Wednesday ended his 2-day official friendship visit to the GDR and began his journey home. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport he was given a cordial send-off by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at whose invitation he had come.

STOPH RECEIVES POLISH EDUCATION MINISTER

LD102324 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska, Polish minister for education and upbringing, for a talk today. It was noted that new demands on education work stem from the long-term program of cooperation between the two countries and that this is a field for future joint activity. Both politicians assessed the exchange of children and youth between the GDR and Poland as very significant for the deepening of friendship.

FISCHER RECEIVES INDIAN DEFENSE ACADEMY GROUP

LD092221 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received on Tuesday a delegation from the National Defense Academy of India, which is currently staying on a study visit in the GDR.

Oskar Fischer briefed the guests on the comprehensive program for nuclear and conventional disarmament the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states have put forward, and explained the GDR's activities contributing toward relaxing the tense international situation. He underlined that in the GDR the involved work of India has a leading force in the Nonaligned Movement and within the framework of the six-nation initiative for peace, nuclear disarmament, and international cooperation was highly esteemed.

During the conversation, Erich Honecker's message to Rajiv Gandhi, a representative of the six-nation initiative, was praised as an expression of the active work of both states toward a peaceful world. Oskar Fischer expressed his conviction that friendly relations and the multifarious cooperation between the GDR and India would continue to deepen.

PLAN FULFILLMENT FIGURES THROUGH AUGUST REPORTED

AU091235 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Under the slogan "My Deed for Socialism and Peace -- Maximum Performances on World Peace Day 1986," 3.7 million working people from all sectors of the GDR national economy made high daily contributions to fulfilling and purposefully exceeding the 1986 national economic plan in peace shifts. According to preliminary data, the national income produced rose by 4.3 percent by end of August compared with the same period last year.

In industry the plan lead in net production increased to M1.9 billion. The growth rate is 8.6 percent. Labor productivity increased by 8.8 percent. Costs were cut by 1.9 percent. Industrial goods production increased by 4.3 percent.

The high rate of introducing key technologies and of their economically effective application was continued. The production of office and personal computers increased by 129 percent. The production growth for monolithically integrated circuits was 28 percent, for optoelectronic semicoductor elements 15 percent, for combined facilities for automatic control and monitoring 17 percent, and for electronic writing units 42 percent. The production of industrial robots increased by 16 percent. Retail trade turnover increased by 4 percent compared with last year, including industrial goods by 5.8 percent.

By the end of August 138,835 apartments had been built and modernized. The plan was fulfilled. In the capital of Berlin 20,278 apartments were completed. The construction sector increased net production by 6.2 percent. Labor productivity increased by 6.9 percent, costs were reduced by 1.9 percent.

In agriculture last year's result was repeated for grain with preliminary hectare yield of 45.8 decitons. 41,600 tons of slaughter animals were made available, as well as 327,500 tons of milk, and 30 million eggs above the plan targets.

In the individual sectors of industry the following growth in net production and labor productivity for every working day as well as the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved by end of August:

	Net production	Labor productivity	Reduction in prime costs
Coal and energy	6.1	5.3	2.6
Ore-mining, metallurgy, and potash	9.8	10.2	2.0
Chemical industry	5.8	6.5	0.6
Electrotechnology/electronics	14.1	14.2	3.6
Heavy engineering and installation construction	9.0	9.3	2.6
Machine tool and processing machinery building	13.2	13.5	2.9
General engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building	10.3	10.6	2.2
Light industry	6.0	7.2	1.1
Glass and ceramics industry	6.2	6.7	2.2
Bezirk-administered industry and food industry	8.1	8.4	1.6
Geology	13.3	10.6	3.9

In bezirk-administered industry the following growth in net production and production of finished goods for the people for every working day, as well as the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved:

	Net production	Finished products for the people as percentage	Reduction in prime costs
Capital, Berlin	14.6	6.8	2.7
Cottbus	10.8	6.8	1.4
Dresden	11.6	5.0	2.2
Erfurt	14.8	6.0	2.2
Frankfurt	12.6	10.7	3.1
Gera	11.2	3.4	2.3
Halle	10.5	4.3	2.1
Karl-Marx-Stadt	9.1	5.2	2.0
Leipzig	9.4	4.0	2.2
Magdeburg	13.5	5.0	2.6
Neubrandenburg	8.6	3.8	1.2
Potsdam	14.5	4.3	2.6
Rostock	9.5	9.0	1.4
Schwerin	12.8	5.4	2.6
Suhl	11.3	5.9	2.4

BRIEFS

NEW COMPUTER MAGAZINE -- Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- A specialist magazine, MIKROPROZESSORTECHNIK, is being published by GDR publisher Technik Verlag beginning in January 1987. It is aimed at interested parties at home and abroad. The monthly publication for microelectronics, computer technology and information sciences has the aim of comprehensively informing developers and users of hard and software about the latest design and application of microelectronic components in computer technology, microcomputer systems, programming languages, design, construction and technologists' work places, expert systems, and many other things. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1214 GMT 9 Sep 86 LD]

JOURNALISTS DISCUSS U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD102228 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 10 Sep 86

["Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program; discussion between journalists Istvan Kulscar and Peter Nyaradi]

[Text] [Nyaradi] Much has been said recently about a journalist whose fate could supposedly have an important bearing on the development of relations between the two great powers and the cause of disarmament. What is the role of this affair in this present state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States? Why is this seemingly insignificant case assuming such importance?

[Kulcsar] I agree that this is a seemingly insignificant and truly routine affair; it is not the first time that an agent has been arrested in another country. The effect which such an arrest had on relations between the two countries generally depended on what effect they wanted. I will not go into the Powers case, when the U-2 spy plane was shot down over the Soviet Union. However, journalists have been accused in this way on a good many occasions on one side or the other; these were either proven or not proven. In my opinion, the question is whether they want to make an issue out of it. Thus, if they cause a deterioration in relations with reference to this affair, if they refrain from improving relations, then it is definitely just an excuse.

Let me give you two examples. The so-called Yurchenko affair came up just before last year's summit. It is difficult to say who could have used this against the other side, the fact is that they jointly swept it under the carpet. Quite simply, it was not interesting, it was not in anyone's interest at that time that the Yurchenko affair should delay or disturb the summit.

But we could take a much more serious example as well, not a spy case, but a genuine political deed. When President Nixon went to Moscow for the first time, it was just after that the U.S. Air Force began mining Vietnamese ports. The Soviet Union was not in an easy situation as regards whether to receive Nixon under the circumstances; in the end the conviction clearly became dominant that so much could be expected from this meeting that it should not be cancelled. The visit went ahead and was followed by detente, various Soviet-American agreements, the SALT agreement.

The Soviet Union recognized that the mining had happened, condemned it, but the situation did not prevent the USSR from continuing with the United States a policy aimed at improving relations.

Compared with this, the Daniloff affair is an insignificant bagatelle and if the United States want to use it to disturb the atmosphere before the summit, then, in my opinion, it is looking for an excuse or is trying to find out how far it can go in goading the Soviet Union.

[Nyaradi] It is interesting just why this clash between the two great powers has happened now. In recent times, and even now, the relatively rapid American reaction, stating that they do not wish to see relations with the Soviet Union deteriorate, have given one the feeling that the two great powers have either reached some sort of agreement or have come close to it.

[Kulcsar] It is difficult to know for the moment because of what we know about the past consultations. These concerned the most important issues, namely, nuclear and space weapons, and as far as we are aware, the Soviet side was dissatisfied. They were there had been no progress. It is possible that progress was made elsewhere, but at the moment one cannot see much sign of it.

[Nyaradi] According to latest reports, the head of the Soviet negotiating delegation and its military adviser have been recalled from Stockholm for consultation. Many people have concluded from this that perhaps the two great powers have come closer to some sort of compromise and that this could have a favorable influence on the other negotiations or even on the meeting between the foreign ministers.

[Kulcsar] I agree entirely. It really does seem that an agreement could come about in Stockholm. Next week or the week after, the conference could end with a jointly adopted closing document. This could have a favorable influence on ther negotiations as well. But even if an agreement is reached in Stockholm, its significance would be very small compared to the topics discussed at the bilateral Soviet-American negotiations. I am thinking here of such issues as the prevention of the miilitarization of space, the limitation of strategic weapons, a moratorium on underground tests, and even the dismantling of medium-range missiles deployed in Europe.

[Nyaradi] All this raises the question of what we can realistically expect from the foreign ministerial meeting and from Soviet-American meetings, discussions, currently underway, or beginning in the near future?

[Kulcsar] I think that we must distinguish between two things here. The consultations which have been going on since August at the level of heads of departments of ministeries, concerning the most varied issues, are consultations between specialists. At these no one wants to make a decision. They merely wish to become better acquainted with the position of the other side, to convey their own position in greater detail and to seek point of agreement, thereby preparing for the meeting of the foreign ministers. But even the foreign ministerial meeting, which will be held next week in Washington, has as its primary purpose the preparation of the summit, or, more precisely, to examine whether it is possible to hold a summit.

Let us not forget that the agreement that the two leaders would meet again this year in Washington was reached in Geneva last year only in principle; there is no deadline and there is no final decision. The Soviet side says that it would only be worthwhile to hold such a meeting if substantial progress on important issues could be achieved there, on issues relating to the limitation of armaments. Thus, in my opinion, it is primarily this issue that the foreign ministers have to examine. It will depend on the result of the Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting, on what the two foreign ministers will be able to report at home, whether the two leaders will meet in Washington in late November or early December.

[Nyaradi] According to the views of Western observers, General Secretary Gorbachev has gained a definite advantage recently, particularly in the sphere of initiatives over President Reagan. They also say that to some extent he put President Reagan into a corner and forced him into contradictions. Would this not cast a shadow on the development of the future compromise? After all, it might follow from this that the Soviet side is trying to prove something against the United States and consequently the United States might lose its willingness to reach a compromise.

[Kulcsar] I agree that the United States has gotten into a situation where it finds it more difficult to maneuver. It is no accident that in recent days the Soviet side offered a live debate on television between the two foreign ministers, but the American side -- despite the fact that they are so skilled in such debates; they have so much more experience of such debates than the Soviets have -- did not accept it. This is quite simply because on various issues their position is very difficult to defend.

Despite this, I do not believe that the United States is so greatly pressed into a corner that it cannot get out of it -- or get out of it without losing face. It would be an extremely great mistake if someone tried to get a great power into such a position by diplomatic means. The Soviet Union would not make such a mistake. Thus, the United States can do this.

Let me add that it is not only the need to respond to the Soviet initiatives which motivates the Reagan administration to give a somewhat more positive answer but also its own legislature. Quite simply, here and there the budget ties the administration's hands as regards how much it can increase military expenditures. If it is not going to increase them in any case, then obviously it will try to get something in exchange. This could also force the United States into some sort of compromise.

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

LD101702 Budapest MTI in English 1502 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, met Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, who is on an official visit to Hungary. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi

In the afternoon Uffe Ellemann-Jensen visited the Ministry of Foreign Trade where he held talks with Minister Peter Veress on the development of bilateral economic relations.

Present at the events were Mrs Andras Kiraly, ambassador of Hungary to Denmark, and Hans Kuhne, ambassador of the Kingdom of Denmark to Hungary.

Varkonyi Hosts Dinner

LD102038 Budapest MTI in English 1922 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI) -- On Wednesday evening Hungarian minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi gave a gala dinner in honour of Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Danish minister of foreign affairs, who is his guest in Budapest.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS POLITBURO SECRETARY SZUROS

DW091321 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 8 Sep 86 00 173-184

[Interview with Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Politburo secretary for foreign affairs, by DER SPIEGEL editors Inge Cyrus and Klaus Reinhardt in the Budapest Central Committee building; date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Secretary, is a new era in the offing in Eastern Europe? As you have stressed yourself, General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, in his speech at the 27th Moscow party Congress, conceded that every country could build socialism according to its own model. Is the Brezhnev doctrine of socialist states "limited sovereignty" being followed now by Gorbachev's "limited pluralism" doctrine?

Szuros: Those are made-up doctrines. It is your terminology. However, both sides begin from their own standpoints; it is not a one-sided statement. Getting back to your question: I would not put the accent too much on pluralism. More important to me is the simple fact that it has been realized that there is no such thing as two completely identical socialist countries.

SPIEGEL: No more than there are two such capitalist countries.

Szuros: That is realized and it is natural. There are no two completely identical persons either. Every country and every person has been formed by other historical and individual influences.

SPIEGEL: Mr Szuros, you mentioned a change of thinking in Moscow. Would such changes have been possible without Gorbachev?

Szuros: The time is no doubt ripe for changes in the Soviet Union, exactly as in other socialist countries. However, I believe that Gorbachev and the new collective leadership in the Soviet play an important role.

SPIEGEL: What do you mean specifically by "ripe?"

Szuros: Almost all socialist countries have come to a turning point, a transition to intensive economic development. Parallel to this, a maturing process has been taking place in developing democracy and, of course, the worldwide competition among countries with different social systems has accelerated. These factors make the Soviet leadership initiate radical changes in the direction of comprehensive reform. The aim is to make work more effective in every respect and in every field.

SPIEGEL: You recently wrote a significant article in the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW. In the article you are not content with the right of every individual country to go its own way to socialism. You demand the additional right to a unique model of socialism at the end of the line. Will Moscow ever be prepared to tolerate numerous models of socialism, with some of them possibly being more attractive than the standard Soviet model?

Szuros: I think there is a misunderstanding here. I see it as a dialectical process. On the one hand there are generally valid rules about building socialism. On the other, however, a socialist society can be built successfully only considering the special characteristics of the respective country.

It means that the entirety of the socialist community presents itself as multicolored. Even though a process of rapprochement is taking place between individual socialist countries, all are looking for new ways. All of them are implementing some sort of reform, although to different extents.

SPIEGEL: Your magic dialectical formula amounts to common efforts to develop diversity.

Szuros: In the current state of development -- I say it again -- the entirely will certainly become more colorful. The historical, geographical, and other characteristics of the countries are being more and more considered.

SPIEGEL: It should mean that individual socialist countries should gradually develop in different directions and look most different in the end. How would such a colorful bunch still form an entirety, or even a "block?"

Szuros: That is exactly what it does not mean. The basic processes of differentiation move in the direction of rapprochement and reduction of differences. Socialist countries know that they depend on each other. They intensify their cooperation showing increased interest in each other, trying harder to learn about experiences, successes, and also the difficulties of the others. In the long run, the level of economic development will become more equal.

SPIEGEL: The final aim would thus be a red bloc of colorful fatherlands?

Szuros: Why not? Think, for example, of France and the FRG. Between these two states of the Western alliance some rapprochement has taken place -- historically speaking -- on the industrial as well as social development level. Yet, France has remained France, and it continues with French capitalism.

SPIEGEL: The example of France shows how hard or even impossible it is to make self-confident sovereign states agree on a joint foreign policy of a bloc. Paris does not consider listening to Washington. It follows its own interests.

Szuros: Every country follows its own interests. That applies similarly to small or medium-size socialist countries.

SPIEGEL: For the Soviet Union it means a change of thinking after all. Beginnning with the 1953 events in the GDR and up to the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia, the USSR has always insisted in the past on implementing its own order as the only possible one.

Szuros: Since then, changes have certainly taken place in the socialist world. The past is one thing -- the current situation is something completely different. Today it can be seen that every socialist country is shaping its own profile. Simultaneously, however, the mutual relations of those countries are being intensified.

SPIEGEL: So there is pluralism after all?

Szuros: I would agree to the formulation that the socialist countries have matured. Independent of their size, they consider themselves sovereign states with equal rights, socially as well as economically. Moreover, what does size mean after all? When I was ambassador to Moscow I always told my Russian friends that everything is relative. Among Slavs, the Russians are the greatest. In the circle of Magyar relatives -- that is, in the circle of Finno-Ugric peoples -- we Hungarians are the greatest by far. The Russians number about 150 million people, while we Hungarians number just 15 million.

SPIEGEL: If the attitude were to prevail in Moscow that quality must not necessarily emerge from quantity, it could only be to the advantage of Hungary.

Szuros: Correct. Since the 27th party congress our efforts are even more in accordance with those of the Soviet Union than before. It can be added that the Hungarian position in the socialist ideological community has improved. Cooperation has improved.

SPIEGEL: So Hungary would have the opportunity to point out some national reservations, such as the widely spread fear of future catastrophes, as at Chernobyl.

Szuros: As everywhere in the West and East, a lively discussion has also come about in our country about the advantages and risks of peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

SPIEGEL: What was the result?

Szuros: With the result that Hungary does not want to change its energy policy. We have few energy resources. The nuclear power plant in Paks. The only one we have, produces 24 percent of our power. It is a very safe nuclear power plant, of a different type than that in Chernobyl. In the further development of Paks -- the plant will consist of four blocs of 400 megawatts each -- we will naturally attribute even more attention to safety provisions.

SPIEGEL: However, one's own care in nuclear matters is not a guarantee to survival. As is known, Austria is protesting -- not coincidentally -- against the reprocessing plant in Wackersdorf, while German adversaries of nuclear energy protest the French nuclear power plant in Cattenom. Can you sleep at night knowing that your neighbor, Czechoslovakia, plans to build a whole battery of power plants close to the border?

Szuros: I can sleep at night. DER SPIEGEL has shown me a map of European power plants, a map that was geographically most clear. We Hungarians, for example, did not fully realize that the FRG and some other Western European countries were full of nuclear power plants. We assume that they are safe nuclear power plants.

SPIEGEL: In 1984 when Erich Honecker wanted to advance German-German relations by traveling to Bonn, he was held back by Moscow. The Hungarians, too, who agreed with Honecker, had to learn at that time how narrow the foreign policy options of a Moscow ally really were.

Szuros: What you say is exaggerated. It is more practical to proceed from the situation existing then. Besides, since then years have passed.

SPIEGEL: Is such disciplining conceivable to you now?

Szuros: About a year ago Soviet foreign policy began changing, which was supported by the Moscow party congress. In that respect, three points are of great interest:

First, the USSR maintains a position that, although suffering from grave conflicts, is coherent. Second, it treats the subject of security in a fundamentally new and complex way: it says that security can be strenghtened by political, and not by military means. Third, it underscores that each country -- irrespective of its size -- bears its own responsibility to safeguard peace and strengthen cooperation.

SPIEGEL: Do you think the small countries might be glad of the third point? For example, is it the fault of the Netherlands or Hungary if the United States and the USSR wrestle with each other?

Szuros: Of course, the tow leading superpowers bear a special responsibility. No one can replace them in their determinative roles. However, an analysis of European experience of the last 10 years shows very well how small countries also have their tasks and their importance.

SPIEGEL: Which ones?

Szuros: They have no special mission and no special role, but they can do much to develop sensible compromises, to promote political dialogue, to create an atmosphere of confidence. By doing so, in the end they make it easier for the big ones to advance the cause of peace and security.

SPIEGEL: Do you really believe that?

Szuros: Yes, I really believe it. It has already proved correct. Do you remember the low point in Soviet-U.S. relations in 1983-84? It was because of the small and medium-sized European countries on both sides that at that time there was no irreversible break-up. The institutional structrue that had developed during the period of East-West cooperation was able to stand the burden.

SPIEGEL: Let us talk concretely...

Szuros: If you will permit me, I would like to talk about our country because I am competent to do that. Our domestic political situation is stable, our policy is open. According to an American, we have become an island of peace and quiet in Europe. For that reason, in 1984 we were able to be constructive, to cultivate manifold contacts, to keep the political dialogue going. Without exaggerating, I can say that 1984 was an unparalleled year for Hungarian foreign policy. Right in the middle of the frost of Soviet-U.S. relations, we succeeded in arranging numerous East-West top-level meetings in Budapest.

SPIEGEL: And you think it was for that reason that the Soviet and Americans soon returned to the negotiating table?

Szuros: No, I do not think that. But we Hungarians may very well be proud that we promoted the cohesion of Europe in general during hard times. Our foreign policy maxim is: There is no automatic guarantee for preventing a third world war, but at the same time there is no objective process that inevitably must lead to catastrophe. To safeguard peace we are all required to show political activity that is characterized by being aware of our goal.

SPIEGEL: Does that mean that the "Hungarian model" will also be applied in foreign policy?

Szuros: You certainly must know that we do not really like that formulation. In developing socialism we do not accept an obligatory model or one that is the only right one. Unfortunately, socialist development had a universalist period. But history has passed it by.

SPIEGEL: In former times people in the Balkans said the Turkish court was dead.

Szuros: Our reforms result from the whole of the Hungarian experience -- as much from the experience of the Soviet republic of 1919 as from the experience of the last 40 years. Perhaps you will not consider it immodest if I talk of a viable variant in developing socialism.

SPIEGEL: No, we do not consider that immodest at all.

Szuros: Why do I say that? Because the Hungarian path is not just accepted by the people passively, it is supported actively. We are proud of that. It is true, certainly, that indivdual paths have collective effects. In that respect, it may very well be that Hungary has a function as a driving force within the socialist community of states. But we do not tell anybody that our path is the only one to a state of grace, or the only passable path.

SPIEGEL: Gorbachev personally supported privatization of services, in the Baltic republics of the Soviet Union according to the Hungarian method. General Jaruzelski in Poland has spoken expressly of the "Hungarian model." It is no secret at all that the Bulgarians used Hungary as a model in their attempts to decentralize industry.

Szuros: I find it interesting that DER SPIEGEL has so closely observed the international effects of Hungarian experience. That is exactly the difference between you and we Hungarians. In our country we do not worry about whether and how our experiences are being taken somewhere else. We are content with the growing exchange of experience among socialist countries, and we learned with some surprise that the Chinese speak most about applying the Hungarian experience.

SPIEGEL: Did you never consider in all this exchange of experience that socialist neighbors could use the Hungarian People's Republic as some sort of "Robot tank" -- that Hungary is intentionally being sent forward to reconnoiter the dangers and risks of a new way? If everything works out fine, the others will follow. If it goes wrong, there will be a solemn funeral, or not even that.

Szuros: Oh no! None of that. Not even the capitalist countries would deal with each other in such an egotistic way. Such a way of thinking is absolutely foreign to socialist countries. They are not interested in sacrificing somebody. On the contrary, they are concerned about common, stable foundations. For example, the deep social and economic crisis of Poland has touched off solidarity and help on the part of all socialist countries.

SPIEGEL: Not only socialist countries but also in the Western world.

Szuros: It is not only in the interest of the Socialist countries that the Hungarian way should lead to success. Even if it should sound somewhat dramatic, I would like to say that the whole progressive world should be interested in it, even the FRG -- a country with another social system, a country that is our greatest trade partner in the West.

SPIEGEL: However, it is also known that the Hungarian experiment is not too well off. Your reformist course seems to have gotten stuck -- paradoxically just at the moment that other socialist countries are about to copy significant parts of it.

Hungary has about DM20 billion in foreign debt, more debts per capita than Poland or Romania. Foreign trade is stagnating. GNP is decreasing. Prices are increasing and the real wages of workers have decreased in the past 5 years by 4.5 percent. One asks oneself with concern in the West whether the Hungarian economic model has not reached its limits, which is caused by the system.

Szuros: First of all the extent of our problem is occasionally magnified. The foundations of the Hungarian economy are stable. Simultaneously, however, we are facing economic difficulties. Just the 1973 oil price explosion and the consequences of deteriorating trade have caused greater losses for us in 10 years as the experts say, than all the losses during World War II. Nevertheless we maintained our solvency, while bigger and economically stronger countries had to ask for relief.

SPIEGEL: The actual reason for the economic difficulties was the fact that the government does not dare do politically what is economically urgently necessary. For example, it does not dare introduce rewards for productivity so as to step up the slow pace of work -- the Marxist theses of similarity obstruct it.

Szuros: We will indeed introduce productivity wages. It must be said generally that the political bases for continuing economic reforms have been established. The necessary courage is there. However, the path on which we have embarked is excitingly new. We are experimenting. We cannot predict many things. How could we? It is the aim of the reforms to enable the socialist society to renew itself. Naturally, it is a never-ending process.

SPIEGEL: In Budapest itself, there is much talk about ideological struggles within the Hungarian leadership. Two factions are said to exist. One wants to speed up reform; the other wants to slow it down. Which one will prevail in the end?

Szuros: Agreement exists on continuing the reform process. Seen that way, there are no struggles. However, in socialist countries politics involves people, and people are different. Today a new way of thinking is necessary in domestic, economic, and international policy. Generally speaking, a change of generations is also needed in a certain sense.

SPIEGEL: In saying that you give us a key word. The past 30 years have been formed by a man in Hungary, who nowadays is as popular as Emperor Franz Josef was in Austria -- party chief Janos Kadar. Retrospectively, it is certain that without him the individual Hungarian course would have been impossible. However, Kadar will not be available as an authority figure forever. How will matters go on?

Szuros: I must tell you right away that I do not like your comparison with Emperor Franz Joseph at all...

SPIEGEL: ...Because Franz Joseph was not popular in Hungary.

Szuros: No. And also because Janos Kadar would not be pleased by it either. Kadar was a worker and he worked his way up to become the first man of the state. Kings are born somewhere else, let alone emperors.

SPIEGEL: We were mainly concerned with the problem of a successor to Kadar.

Szuros: You should know that making preparations for a successor is alien to communist parties.

SPIEGEL: But nepotism and dynastic solutions are something not all communist parties are unfamiliar with. Nicolae Ceausescu in Romania does everything to ensure that his succession remains in his own family.

Szuros: We go our own path in that respect, too. We have a collective leadership and that collective must be able to guarantee policy, continuity according to the situation then existing. Anything else would be undemocratic.

SPIEGEL: Dynastic succession is apparently not planned in Hungary. But there is the opportunity to make an effort to get an office, that is to run for office. Is Secretary of the Central Committee Szuros making any effort to succeed Kadar?

Szuros: That is out of the question. In our country it is completely inconceivable that one secretary or the other tries to become the successor.

SPIEGEL: So the various names mentioned in the West are premature speculations?

Szuros: Speculations? Even more, they are irresponsible guesswork. We want to hope that no complications, no conflict will ensure from that. Let me repeat emphatically: We have the appropriate collective leadership bodies, which will make the decision at the given time.

SPIEGEL: Mr Secretary, thank you for this talk.

USSR SUPREME COURT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GDANSK

LD110809 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] A 3-man delegation of the USSR Supreme Court, headed by the court's deputy chairman Yevgeniy Smolentsev, arrived today at the coast on a 2-day visit. The Soviet Guests visited Gdansk Old Town, laid wreaths at the Westerplatte monument, and met with the leadership of the Komuna Paryska shipyard in Gdansk. In the afternoon, the delegation of the USSR Supreme Court was received by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the PZPR viovodship committee in Gdansk. The guests were accompanied by chairman of the treasury chamber of the Supreme Court, Bogdan Dzieciol; and the chairman of the voivodship court in Gdansk, Krzysztof Zieniul.

SIWICKI, GDR'S KESSLER SPEAK TO ARMY UNITS

LD102233 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The high point today, the third day of the visit to the Polish People's Republic by a National People's Army [NVA] delegation, was a comradeship-in-arms meeting. Our correspondent Helmut (?Fielko) reports:

This morning Army General Kessler and the other members of the NVA delegation were shown a tank unit of the Polish Army in which the soldiers of the fraternal army were mastering with great skill the most varied elements of combat training. The political high point today was a large soldiers' meeting at the tank division, which carries the honorary name of the Hero of the Soviet Army of the Slask Military District. The defense ministers of our two countries, welcomed with stormy applause, both spoke.

Florian Siwicki cordially welcomed the representatives of, as he put it, the workers and peasants armed forces of the GDR and recalled that the comradeship-in-arms of Polish and German anti-fascists started 50 years ago during the joint struggles to defend the Spanish Republic. Referring to the situation on our continent today, he said that the attempt to throw doubt on the political and territorial order in Europe was directed above all against Poland and the GDR. You can be sure, dear comrades-in-arms, he said, that the soldiers of the Polish People's Army and our entire people regard the GDR frontiers as equally inviolable as our own, as are the frontiers of all socialist fraternal states. We stand in closed ranks together with the soldiers of the Soviet Army, with the soldiers of the NVA, and with the soldiers of all armies of the Warsaw Pact for our common security, said Poland's defense minister to the applause of the soldiers.

GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler then addressed the members of the Polish tank division:

[Begin Kessler recording] The experiences we exchange, the discussions about mastering modern military matters and on the intensification of the political and combat training, the results of the scientific work and troop practice, which we make available to one another, and also the personal friendships which we make or renew, all this contributes to the great cohesion of our joint military efforts and has an effect on the reliable defense of peace and socialism.

Our working people and our soldiers above all want peace, because this is the most important precondition for our peoples to be able to continue this great work of construction and for a happy future for our children and children's children. The NVA members, I can assure you dear Polish comrades, are aware of their particular internationalist responsibility at the front rank of our defense coalition, eye to eye with the soldiers of NATO. For that reason we are doing everything to increase the combat strength and readiness of all our troops units and formations, to deepen the comradeship-in-arms and cooperation with the armies of the Soviet Union, the CSSR, and the Polish People's Republic.

Dear Polish comrades, on behalf of the NVA I would like to assure you that we will continue in future to contribute to reliably securing the western frontiers of the socialist community, at all times of year and day, against every open or concealed attack. Long live German-Polish friendship and comradeship-in-arms. [end recording]

KACZURBA: FOREIGN TRADE PROGRESS TOO SLOW

LD101740 Warsaw PAP in English 1555 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 10 -- Speaking to PAP on present state of Polish foreign trade, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Janusz Kaczurba said, amongst other things, that the progress is too slow but still the results are better than a year ago. This is a fact when calculated in both current and constant prices, that is ones allowing for the effects of changing prices of various commodities. Unfortunately, exports to hard currency countries are an exception here. These exports have grown by 3.3 per cent in current dollar prices over the seven months of this year as compared with the analogous period of last year, but in constant prices it dropped by 5.3 per cent.

The deficit in trade with CMEA countries was 383 million transfer roubles late in July, 1985, and it grew up to 429 million roubles at the end of last July. The surplus achieved in the exchange with convertible currency states was, respectively, 597 and 453 million dollars. The difference in trade with the CMEA countries is first of all produced by an increased pace of imports from the Soviet Union, while in the case of capitalist countries, it is the result of a slower pace of exports combined with pre-planned level of imports.

Exports of the electroengineering products to socialist markets has been growing slower than total exports. The consequences of this have been moderated by higher exports of construction services. The exchange with hard currency states shows a decrease in exports of Polish coal (by about 14 percent), coke, (27 per cent), copper (11.6 per cent), silver (13 per cent), zinc (12 per cent), sulphur (19.7 per cent), and nitrogen fertilizers (32 per cent), Kaczurba said.

A positive trend is that sales of electroengineering products to capitalist countries went up by 19 percent in the past seven months.

Imports of capital goods have grown markedly.

It can be estimated today that no major divergencies from the plan should occur in the value of exports and imports in trade with socialist states at the end of this year.

Assuming that the export plan to hard currency countries is implemented at the level of the central annual plan's minimum target, that is, if we earn an income of about 6.3 billion dollars, and assuming also that imports will go up, first of all due to the purchases of capital goods, and exceed slightly five billion dollars -- the surplus of exports over imports will be 1.3 billion dollars, which is about 300 million dollars less than provided for in the central annual plan.

This year's results confirm that the economy needs greater input of imported supplies. The current size of imports is not sufficient to put into motion the entire production potential available in Poland.

The system of economic control should produce an imperative of developing exports, and the strongest pressure should be on the enterprise. Exports must become the condition of good economic situation of a firm and, sometimes, even the condition of its survival.

Among the conditions which must be met in order to make exports an imperative, the most important are: the need for active currency exchange rate policy, use of prices based on world market prices and not based on the cost-plus formula, exacting of the principle that the enterprise is accountable for its results, and the broadest possible introduction of transaction prices in foreign trade.

Our consistency is proved by the recent substantial devaluation of the Polish zloty. Transaction prices are also in an increasingly wide use, Kaczurba stated.

PLANNED WESTERN AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS DISCUSSED

LD061155 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Despite the good grain harvest and that of other agricultural products, the state is assigning considerable foreign currency resources to the import of raw materials and agricultural items, striving for the further, consistent development of the food economy, the guarantee of balance in the food market and the achievement in the coming years of self-sufficiency in this sphere. In total, it is intended to spend around $960 million on the purchase of agricultural and food items from capitalist countries. The most significant import priorities are made up of the purchase of raw materials needed for agricultural production. Among other things, it is planned to import over 1.3 million metric tons of oil meal, mainly soya and linseed-cake for approximately $236 million. About $350 million is needed for the import of raw materials, imperative for the production of mineral fertilizers, plant-protection agents and other chemical products for agricultural produce in Poland. It is difficult to manage resources for these aims in a situation where the economic restrictions of the United States and some capitalist states, concerning also the export of products produced by our agriculture and food economy, limit the inflow of foreign exchange.

Import Difficulties Outlined

AU090854 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6-7 Sep 86 p 2

[PAP report: "Agriculture's Export-Import Difficulties"]

[Text] The economic restrictions imposed on Poland by the United States and some other capitalist countries continue to worsen our difficult payment situation. Our farming, food industry, and people continue to feel the results of the lack of funds for imports of many basic farm products, especially grains and feed. The West regards our dependence on imports as a crucial element of political pressure.

Our import needs have been greatly reduced in the past few years by the efforts of our farmers and industries that supply farming. In 1981 we paid almost $2.5 billion for imported farm produce and earned $640 million for our farm exports and had to shoulder a deficit of $1.8 billion. In 1985 we paid over $1.1 billion for imported farm produce and earned some $940 million for our farm exports, reducing our deficit to $170 million. [all figures in last two sentences as published] This does not mean that our imports should not increase, but we cannot increase them because we do not have the necessary funds and because our exports are not big enough. Despite a good harvest this year, the state will provide large convertible funds for imported farm produce because it wants to develop the food economy, to ensure balance in the food market, and to achieve food self-sufficiency in the next few years.

In 1986 we intend to spend about $860 million on farm produce from capitalist countries. As for imports of such produce from these countries to promote farm production, we plan to buy this year over 1.3 million metric tons of mash, mainly soya mash, and oil cakes for about $236 million.

We also want to buy about 50,000 metric tons of fish meal for $15 million. These imports are necessary for the production of feed mixtures for hogs and cattle. The import of various chemicals, mainly of additives, will serve the same purpose and will cost us about $36 million this year. It is unfortunate that the import of feed and consumption grains, mainly quality wheat, continues to be such a large items in our expenditure. This year we plan to import about 3 million metric tons of grain for about $345 million.

The import of edible oils, including soya, sunflower seed, and palm oil, continues at a high level. This year's import of about 98,000 metric tons of vegetable fats will cost us $56 million. We must have these oils; otherwise we will have to halt our margarine production. We will also spend large foreign funds on cacao, meat, and tobacco.

In the first 6 months of this year we spent about $290 million on farm produce imports, including almost 1.2 million metrtic tons of grains, 504,000 metric tons of mash and oil cakes, 18,00 metric tons of fish meal, almost 37,000 metric tons of vegetable oils, 3,500 metric tons of cacao, and 3,800 metric tons of tobacco.

In the same period we spent over $200 million on farm produce for direct consumer use, including coffee for about $42 million, tea for about $39 million, and exotic fruit for about $7 million. We also had to import butter, rice, and condiments.

In the seventies we bought a large number of machies and technological lines in the West, and now we have to spend large funds on spare parts to keep these machines going. As a result, last year our food industry spent about $5.5 million on such spare parts.

This year we will have to spend about $350 million on imported materials for the production of mineral fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, and other chemicals. The engineering industry's needs in imported tools for the production of farm machinery will cost us over $64 million this year, but this sum does not include payments for metallurigical goods and materials bought under the scheme of central imports, which are taken care of by the foreign trade department.

It is difficult to produce the funds for these purchases because the Western countries' economic restrictions imposed on us in the area of the export of our fram produce and food continue to reduce our earnings of convertible currencies. That is why we are not always able to meet all the needs of farming and the food industry.

In addition to our import needs we have to pay off our debts contracted in the last decade, during which the import of grains and feed increased from 2.2 to 6.8 million metric tons in 1980. The value of farm imports continued to increasingly exceed the value of farm exports with each passing year. The resulting adverse balance of payments in each farm produce amounted to about $7 billion in 1973-1981.

FORMER TRADE OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON EXPORTS TO USSR

LD082125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Interview with Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Trade Wieslaw Szymczak, former trade counsellor in Moscow, by correspondent Anna Andrzejeska; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Szymczak] In the early 1980's, there was a sudden collapse of Poland's export supply to the Soviet Union. It was not until 1982 that we began to regain our position slightly, proof of which was the increase in exports by R900 million. But despite everything, the past 5-year period, Poland has not managed to achieve a balanced trade turnover, the result of which is that we have all the time been receiving credit from the Soviet Union. The end result: Our debt was over R(50?) billion at the end of 1985. As a result of intragovernmental settlements, we were able to process raw materials supplied by the Soviet Union into ready-made products (?part of which, that is 50 percent) was exported to the Soviet Union and 50 percent remained in Poland. The supply of these raw materials involves cellulose but also, over 4,000 metric tons of wool coming from Australia.

[Andrzejewska] Australian wool from the Soviet Union?

[Szymczak] Yes, well, it also come from Western Europe. Our aim is to stabilize and balance the turnover for the 1986-90.

[Andrzejewska] Minister, what do we presently export to the Soviet Union?

[Szymczak] Over 2,000 items. Machines and equipment constitute 60 percent, raw materials constitute 17 percent -- I am thinking about coal, sulphur and (?small) amounts of cooper -- and 19 percent are processed goods, this, above all, is clothing and knitted products, partly hosiery, shoes, cosmetics and pharmeceutical goods. A minimal group is comprised of fruits, vegetables, and preserves, it is a figure between 2 1/2-3 percent.

[Andrzejewska] Recently, we sold meat to the Soviet Union.

[Szymczak] Yes, but this meat was sold because it could not be sold on the EEC market. So 12,000 metric tons were sold for dollars. This is a one-time transaction.

[Andrzejewska] The Soviet Union will pay us for this in dollars.

[Szymczak] Exactly so.

[Andrzejewska] What do we buy there?

[Szymczak] Seventy percent constitutes raw and other materials, but machines and equipment constitute considerably less, this is around 20-odd percent; also articles for consumption of an industrial nature, above all, color and black and white televisions, bicycles, and a large number of refrigerators.

[Andrzejewska] And what about food?

[Szymczak] These are canned fish, cheeses, wines, cognac, and champagne.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GREEK PRIME MINISTER

Ceausescu-Papandreou Talks

AU101938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/9/1986 -- Talks started in Bucharest on Wednesday, September 10, between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou.

Romania's president and the premier of the Hellenic Republic showed satisfaction at having met again, at further exchanging opinions on bilateral and international questions of mutual concern, and at continuing the friendly summit dialogue, an essential factor in the steady consolidation of the Romanian-Hellenic relations and in setting them on ever more durable bases.

Belief was expressed that the understandings to be reached would confer still broader dimensions on the manysided collaboration between Romania and Greece. With this conviction, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou held the first round of talks, and made a comprehensive analysis of the stage and prospects of the Romanian-Hellenic ties as well as of current international issues.

During the talks, the relations between the two countries were highly assessed as they have seen a continually ascending course in recent years, in keeping with the orientations set and accords reached during the summit dialogue in Bucharest and Athens. Stress was laid on the significant progress made in the promotion of cooperation in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other domains. Given the fine relations between Romania and the Hellenic Republic and the possibilities offered by their growing economic potential, joint determination was shown to impart a still more sustained rate to mutually advantageous collaboration.

Major aspects of the current world political situation were also approached, with special emphasis on disarmament. The exchange of opinions reiterated the two countries' willingness to strengthen their cooperation in the international arena, take further action for an end to the arming policy, for a change in the dangerous course of events toward a nuclear catastrophe, for a new policy of detente, disarmament, peace and collaboration worldwide.

The talks pass in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem.

Athens Report

NC102052 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Report from Bucharest by correspondent Andonios Kokorikos -- recorded]

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who is on a 2-day official visit to the Romanian capital, has led a 2-hour meeting with Romanian President Nikolae Ceausescu at the presidential palace. During the meeting, international issues and peace and disarmament problems were examined in detail, and an exchange of views took place on closer cooperation between the two governments and leaders.

On behalf of Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis, Prime Minister Papandreou invited the Romanian president to make an official visit to Greece. The invitation was accepted. A friendship and cooperation agreement, to be prepared in the interim, will be signed when Ceausescu visits Greece.

Tomorrow morning Papandreou and Ceausescu will meet again and will review regional problems. Discussions during this meeting will chiefly center on the proposal for the denuclearization of the Balkans. We should point out that Romania has agreed to advance the proposal at a meeting of the Balkan states in Bucharest. However, it has delayed doing so, despite an agreement reached in Athens 3 years ago, because of basic Turkish objections. It appears that the Romanian president is insisting on Turkey's participation, and this makes progress more difficult. At the time of the Athens conference, it was established that Turkey's stance was negative.

While the Papandreou-Ceausescu talks were taking place, the foreign ministers of the two countries, Karolos Papoulias and Ioan Totu, also conferred. They discussed bilateral relations, and among other things it was agreed that Greek Commerce Minister Yeoryios Katsifaras will visit Bucharest soon. The joint interministerial committee will meet in Athens in October.

We note that Romania has an external debt to Greece of $20 million. The question of pensions for Greek political refugees was discussed both at the noon meeting between the two prime ministers and at the foreign ministers' talks in the afternoon. It was decided that the two foreign ministers will examine the pensions issue when Totu visits Athens, as he has been invited to do by Papoulias.

At noon Papandreou met with Constantin Dascalescu, the Romanian prime minister. Papoulias, Totu, and other officials also attended the talks, which were described as friendly and fruitful.

Dascalescu-Papandreou Talks

AU101737 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/9/1986 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of the Hellenic Republic conducted talks on Wednesday morning, in Bucharest. During the talks, the results scored in the development of the relations of collaboration between Romania and Greece, in economy in particular, were examined. Stress was laid on the decisive role of the summit dialogue between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hellenic Republic in the permanent expansion of the relations between the two countries on multiple planes.

It was shown that the results obtained so far in Romanian-Hellenic collaborations, the industrial potential of the two countries provided conditions for bilateral economic relations to be further amplified and diversified, in all fields of mutual interest. Possibilities were underscored for the implementation of economic and industrial cooperation actions in important domains of the national economy such as: energy and raw materials, road, railway and air transport, communications and telecommunication, oil drilling, petrochemistry, chemistry, a.o. [and others]. It was agreed to step up efforts for the development of cooperation between Romania and Greece in third markets.

During the talks it was assessed that conditions were in place for the further increase of trade exchanges between the two countries. It was emphasized that both sides should work to steadily improve the structures of bilateral exchanges, to increase the volume of trade exchanges on stable and long-term bases, by concluding long-term accords.

The two prime ministers expressed the wish to improve the collaboration between the two countries in science, culture, arts, tourism, for a better mutual understanding and knowledge between the Romanian and Hellenic peoples, for the deepening of the Romanian-Hellenic friendship.

The talks, held in a cordial atmosphere, were attended by Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, Alexandru Necula, minister of electrotechnological industry, by other officials. Karolos Papoulas, minister of foreign affairs, other Hellenic officials attended.

Dinner Held

AU101935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/9/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania gave an official dinner, on Wednesday, in honour of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of the Hellenic Republic. Members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, members of the State Council and of the government, other officials attended. The officials who accompany the Hellenic prime minister in his Romanian visit were in the attendance. During the dinner, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Andreas Papandreou proposed toasts.

Talks End, Declaration Signed

AU111030 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, ended at the State Council Palace today. During the fresh round of talks, the two sides continued their exchange of views on developing relations of friendship and coopertion between Romania and Greece. They also continued to examine major aspects of current international policy issues, particularly regarding turning the Balkans into an area of peace, cooperation, and good neighborliness. The talks took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding, and mutual esteem.

Today Romania's president and the Greek prime minister also signed, during a ceremony which took place at the State Council Palace, the declaration of the president of the SR of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the prime minister of Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreous, on problems of disarmament, peace, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

After the signing, the head of the Romanian state and the Greek prime minister shook hands warmly and with friendship. The ceremony was attended by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, members of the State Council and government, and other officials. The Greek officials who accompanied the Greek prime minister on his visit to our country were also present.

In their speeches made at the end of the ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou expressed their conviction that this fresh fruitful meeting in Bucharest will open up new prospects for developing traditional Romanian-Greek relations to the benefit of both countries and peoples, and the cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

DASCALESCU RECEIVES CEMA SECRETARY SYCHEV

AU091258 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1156 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/9/1986 -- Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister, received on September nine V. V. Sychev, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, now in Romania as guest of the Romanian Government. They discussed questions of Romania's collaboration with the CEMA member countries.

V. V. Sychov thanked for the hospitality extended to him and for the possibility to visit industrial and socio-cultural units in Romania. The interview was attended by Cornel Pacoste, deputy prime minister. Romania's permanent representative to the CMEA.

CEAUSESCU MEETS UAE DELEGATION 3 SEP

AU031757 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1657 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/9/1986 -- On Wednesday, September 3, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received at Snagov the parliamentary delegation of the United Arab Emirates led by Hilal ibn Ahmad (Lutah), speaker of the Federal National Council (parliament), chairman of the Emirates' group in the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The delegation includes deputies Muhammad ibn Shaukh (Mujrin), Faraj ibn 'Ali Hammuda, 'Abd-al- 'Aziz 'Ali al-'Uwatys, Ibrahim (al-Shamisi), Sayf Sa'id Sultan.

The chief delegate conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and wishes for health and happiness from the president of the United Arab Emirates, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultanal-Nuhayyan. The Romanian head of state thanked and in his turn conveyed to the president of the United Arab Emirates his cordial salute and best wishes of success in his entire activity.

Emphasis was placed during the interview on the friendly ties between the two countries that witness an upward course going down as a contribution to the cause of international cooperation and reapproachment among peoples. The mutual wish was expressed to expand those relations in the political, economic and other domains of reciprocal interest on the basis of long-term agreements able to confer stability and prospects. The need was stressed for an intense contribution of the two countries' parliaments to a better mutual knowledge, to the strengthening of the cooperation and friendship between Romania and the United Arab Emirates. Current international questions were also approached. President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the need for the rallying of all states' efforts to half the arms race, the nuclear one in particular, to achieve disarmament, implement a complex disarmament programme and ensure people's, nations' right to life, to peace. The significance was stressed to intensified actions toward settling all litigious issues in various parts of the world by political, negotiated means. In that framework Presient Nicolae Ceausescu set forth Romania's stance on a just and lasting solution to the Middle East situation which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, to the settlement of the Palestinian people's problem -- through the acknowledgement of its right to self-determination, to its own independent state included -- to the building of a durable and just peace meant to ensure the integrity, sovereignty and security of all states in the region. In this respect the Romanian head of state pointed to the significance of an international conference to be convened under the UN aegis which should provide a favorable framework for negotiation and should be attended by all states concerned inclusive of the PLO and Israel, as well as by the permanent members of the Security Council.respect the Romanian head of state pointed to the significance of an international conference to be convened under the UN aegis which should provide a fovorable framework for negotiation and should be attended by all states concerned inclusive of the PLO and Israel, as well as by the permanent members of the Security Council.

The head of the delegation was high appreciative of Romania's, President Nicolae Ceasescu's stance on the settlement of the Middle East questions.

In connection with the serious world economic situation the significance was underscored of a comprehensive solution to underdevelopment-related questions, of the establishment of a new world economic order which should ensure the fastest progress of all countries, of the developing ones more particularly.

During the talk the important role was emphasized the parliaments throughout the world should play in strengthening international cooperation and collaboration, in constructively solving the major problems of the present-day world, in asserting a policy of detente, understanding and peace among nations.

The interview was attended by Marin Ivascu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, chairman of the Romanian Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union; Ilie Ceausescu, and Mihail Niculescu, deputies.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS IRAQI YOUTH LEADER

AU030853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0819 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/9/1986 -- Nicu Ceausescu, altenate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] met, on September 2, a delegation of the National Union of Iraqi Students and Youth -- NUISY -- led by Anwar Maolood Theban, president, who visited Romania over August 31 -- September 2. The visit was an opportunity to swap information and experience on the current concerns of Romania's Union of Communist Youth and Union of Communist Students Association, and the NUISY to mobilize the young generation for the attainment of the economic and social development aims of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Iraqi Republic.

Reference was made during the interview to the growing course of friendship and manifold cooperation between the two parties and countries in the spirit of the Romanian-Iraqi summit agreements. Likewise, the common wish was highlighted to take further action for the expansion of friendship and cooperation peration between the Romanian and the Iraqi youth, for a growing contribution of the young generation to the resolution of the major issues of today's world in the interests of peoples.

CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON ARMS REDUCTION, REFERENDUM

AU080949 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 7 Sep 86 p 3

["Resolution of the Third Congress of the Working People of the SR of Romania of a 5-Percent Reduction of Armaments, Troops, and Military Expenditures and on the Organization of a Referendum"]

[Text] With sentiments of profound patriotic pride and boundless trust in the fatherland's socialist and communist future, the Third Working People's Congress highly values the outstanding contribution and consistent initiatives and actions of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, for halting the arms race, bringing about disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and defending the supreme right of people and nations to peace, life, and a free and dignified life.

Through his actions of great international resonance, actions that are permeated by a spirit of the highest responsibility for the fate of mankind, and through his consistent and steady actions to eliminate the nuclear danger and build a better and more just world on our planet, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the initiator and promoter of Socialist Romania's foreign policy and the brave and fearless defender of the sacred right of nations to free and independent development and to progress and well-being, has entered the consciousness of the entire mankind as a bright fighter for the attainment of the ideals of understanding, cooperation, and friendship among all nations as a great and untiring Hero of Peace.

The congress highly values Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's brilliant speech and fully endorses our party-state leader's new peace proposals, which are permeated by a sense of the highest possible responsibility for the destiny of the Romanian people and all nations in the world and which tellingly illustrate the consistency of his initiatives and efforts to resume the policy of detente and ensure peace, understanding, and cooperation among all nations in the world.

Voicing the unflinching will of the entire Romanian nation to implement its daring socioeconomic development plans and programs and to live in a world of international peace and understanding, the great forum of our revolutionary workers democracy supports and endorses with great satisfaction and high patriotic pride Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's new and brilliant peace ainitiative of appealing, from the high rostrum of this congress, to the heads of state and government, politicians, and all nations to act together with all peace-loving forces to eliminate nuclear weapons, save Europe and the entire mankind from destruction, and defend the people's supreme right to free and dignified existence, and to life and peace.

In the light of the profoundly realistic assessment of our party secretary general and president of the Republic concerning the need to speedily proceed to concrete and effective disarmament steps -- through the adoption by certain states, including socialist ones, of certain measures on unilaterally cutting back on troops, armaments, and military expenditures -- the Third Working People's Congress of Romania unanimously endorses the appeal addressed to all European states to proceed to reducing armaments by at least 5 percent, even before an appropriate agreement is reached in this respect.

The 11,000 participants in the high forum of the revolutionary workers democracy, in agreement with the will and desire of the entire nation, endorse with great satisfaction Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's new initiative that Romania should proceed to reducing armaments, troops, and military expenditures by 5 percent before the end of this year. The Working People's Congress fully agree that this proposal should be submitted to the entire nation so that it can decide in a referendum on a transition to a unilateral reduction of our country's armaments, troops, and military expenditures by approximately 5 percent.

The Working People's Congress expresses firm conviction that the adoption of such a measures endangers in no way the security of any state; on the contrary, it paves the way for a transition to serious negotiations and it proves, in actual fact, the determination of European states to work for disarmament and peace, in accordance with the vital interests of all European nations and the entire mankind.

The congress expresses its unflinching conviction that this new peace initiative of Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu -- an initiative which derives from the profound humanism of our socialist system -- will enjoy a great response among the working people, all nations, and all progressive and democratic forces everywhere, and that it will go down as a political action of great world resonance, in full accordance with the noble goals of the International Peace Year and with the supreme aspirations of all nations for progress, understanding, security, and peace.

FINANCE SECRETARY RIKANOVIC RECEIVES ENVOYS

U.S. Scanlan

LD102149 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- Svetozar Rikanovic, member of the FEC and federal secretary for finance, today received John Douglas Scanlan, U.S. ambassador to the SFRY. They discussed certain questions of economic, and in particular banking and financial cooperation, between the two countries.

Britain's Wood

LD102146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- Svetozar Rikanovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, today received Andrew Wood, ambassador of Great Britain to the SFRY. During the visit they discussed some questions of bilateral economic, and in particular banking and financial cooperation.

LCY'S KUPRESANIN RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION

LD101312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1118 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, a CPSU delegation led by Yuriy Sergeyevich Afanasayev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Culture Department, arrived in Belgrade today.

During the visit to our country the guests will acquaint themselves with ideological issues in the cultural sphere. The delegation was met by Dobrica Kupresanin, chief of the sector for Ideological Work and Development of the LCY. [sektor za idejni rad i razvoj saveza communista jugoslavije]

DOLANC RETURNS FROM GREECE, COMMENTS ON TALKS

LD101532 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, returned today from a private visit to Greece where he had talks with the country's top officials, including Prime Minister Papandreou. On return Stane Dolanc stopped briefly in Gevgelija, where he made a statement for the Yugoslav public about his talks with Greek politicians.

[Begin Dolanc recording] We are returning from a visit to Greece where I was on a private, unofficial visit. Nevertheless, we conducted very high-level talks with Prime Minister Papandreou, foreign minister Papoulias, National Defense and Deputy Prime Minister Haralambopoulos, and a number of officials from the Panhellenic Socialist Movement. Attention was focussed on our bilateral relations. We agreed that for both Yugoslavia and Greece good-neighborly relations are of great importance.

We also established that there are certain problems in relations between our country and Greece that should be overcome. We agreed that they should be settled in a peaceful manner, in a friendly atmosphere, and that both sides have a duty to create such an atmosphere. I know that you are primarily interested in specific results. But before talking about them I must stress that we are both very interested in peace in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world, that at the moment the Greeks are very pleased with, for instance, the Harare resolution on Cyprus, and that they welcome Yugoslavia's principled attitude.

Our bilateral relations will be improved in the following aspects: It has been decided to open a new border crossing at Dojran. The date is to be fixed with the new Greek ambassador in Belgrade. In our talks Mr Papandreou said that the Greek side will recognize the Macedonian language, which has not been recognized so far in our bilateral relations. This implies changes in the system of recognizing school certificates, and university diplomas. This will have other consequences as well. We also talked about other problems.

In my view it is most important to stress that we will continue to meet and talk, and that it is of great importance that the friendly atmosphere is maintained since -- and this is my strong belief -- the existing problems and differences can be overcome only in a friendly atmosphere atmosphere. [end recording]

FEC VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD, BEGINS TALKS

LD102048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- In Baghdad this evening Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], AND Iraq Minister of Trade Hassan 'Ali, held talks on economic relations between Yugoslavia and Iraq.

Vice President Zemljaric arrived in Iraq on a 2-day working and friendly visit late this evening. Iraq is a significant economic partner of our country. Tomorrow Zemljaric is expected to meet with Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister, and some other Iraqi personalities.

The current Yugoslav-Iraqi talks, in which Dzevad Mujezinovic, SFRY ambassador to Iraq, is also taking part, are mostly devoted to solving those problems which slow down the development of bilateral economic relations, particularly with carrying out investment projects by our firms in Iraq.

It is well-known that Yugoslav work organization have for several years taken part in realization of significant Iraqi development projects and this cooperation is assessed as successful and very useful by both sides.

Minister Hassan 'Ali, who is also a member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command council, gave a banquet this evening in honor of Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC, and his aides.

FEDERATION COUNCIL MEMBER DIES; HASANI CONDOLENCES

LD101451 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1238 GMT 10 Sep 86

["Hasani's Telegram of Condolences on Death of Bogdan Brecelj" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Sinan Hasani, president of the SRFY Presidency, has sent a telegram of condolences to the family of Dr Bogdan Brecelj, member of the Council of the Federation.

PRESIDENCY MEMBER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF SCIENCE

AU101833 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, has visited the exhibition entitled "Mihajlo Pupin and Electronics" at the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts. Ljubicic stressed that science should be given more importance and that one cannot achieve much just by making statements, without specific actions in developing scientific research and its greater application in production. At the same time, scientific organizations must have better cooperation in mastering high technologies, because we cannot endure competition on the foreign market with partial programs, Ljubicic said. He particularly stressed the importance of intensifying cooperation between science and economy and of applying research to production.

IMF MISSION EVALUATES, CRITICIZES FISCAL POLICY

LD091549 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- In its report to the IMF Executive Board the mission of that international organization set out evaluations of Yugoslav economic developments which are sharper than those communicated to Yugoslavia at the time of its stay in Yugoslavia from 9-19 June this year.

The report expresses dissatisfaction over Yugoslav credit-monetary policy, especially interest rate policy. Criticism has also been made in regard to price movements and the foreign currency system relative to the manner foreign currency is used.

At the first session of the Commission for Foreign Economic Relations of the SFRY Assembly after the summer break, the delegates heard a report on this by Slobodan Stanojevic, deputy governor of the Yugoslav National Bank.

As far as other economic policy measures are concerned, Stanojevic said that the mission abides by its original view that they are adequate and sufficient, especially insofar as the restrictions on all forms of expenditure and the dinar rate of exchange are concerned.

Most of the committee's work today was behind closed doors; and in addition, the debate on the conditions in which the economy is being run and on their impact on the export of goods and services was taken off the agenda and put off until the next session.

FEC'S ZEMLJARIC-ANALYZES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD091103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- The way out of the present economic situation, which is very difficult but not hopeless, must be sought primarily in changes to be made in production and economic relations with foreign countries. Whether we shall surmount the accumulated difficulties with minor self-denials or whether even more rigorous measures are looming ahead depends on the results of these changes. This was stressed by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. He spoke about the economic situation and economic stabilization in Ljubljana today at the meeting of the presidents of the Slovene SAWP Municipal Conferences.

Export and production stagnation coupled with a pronounced high rate of expenditure without cover, rampant inflation, and several other negative phenomena are a consequence of our past domestic policies and also more recent economic policy mistakes, rather than of international economic developments. It is therefore understandable if self-styled "do-gooders" brimming with criticism of economic policy measures and "administration" do surface. Very few people among them, stressed Zemljaric, bother to ask where this situation is leading us and what further concessions to economic chaos would mean for us.

The eloquent information concerning this situation, which is by no means hopeless, certainly includes the fact that uncovered debts among associated labor organizations at the end of July reached the sum of over 204 billion dinars while only 3 months ago they amounted to half that sum. This is an indication of a kind of inertia in the face of the need to finally sort out many problems. Many people are trying to cover up their poor performance by raising prices, and price increases have gone beyond anything which is reasonable. Should these trends continue, measures will have to be taken to regulate and prevent them. In the pile of requests to increase prices, work organizations are clamoring for increases ranging from 31 to as much as 788 percent. The highest price increase -- an almost eightfold increase -- is requested by the IMV works -- for spare parts. This attitude is hard to understand, said Janez Zemljaric in conclusion. [passage omitted]

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE LOOKS AT RELATIONS WITH LC

LD102031 Belgrad TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- It is not possible to overcome the crisis unless among the priority issues regarding development there is a change in the position of the socialist alliance in society, and in accordance with this, a change in the LC attitude to the Socialist Alliance. This knowledge is becoming increasingly pronounced in society, as is illustrated by the fact that the next LCY Central Committee session will be devoted to realization of the role of the LC within the front of the organized socialist forces. Within the preparations for this session a meeting was held today in the SAWPY Federal Conferene at which representatives of the republican and provincial conferences of the SAWP, together with members of the LCY Central Committee working group, examined current experiences in realizing the constitutional role of the socialist alliance and the work of communists in this organization.

According to Nenad Bucin, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, it is very important to give priority to this issue in the work of the Central Committee, but one must not have illusions that the session itself will bring any answers. He announced that after the Central Committee session a party debate lasting 2 months will be held on the attitude to the socialist alliance. After that the issue is expected to be put again on the agenda of the top party forum.

We must overcome the practice, said Stefan Filipovski, whereby the communists are satisfied by working in their basic organizations and holding mutual dialogues. It is indispensable, he added, to establish and develop the relationship between the SAWP and the LC not only as a relationship between the organ and the forum, but also as a relationship between the mass democratic political movement and the political vanguard. Petar Rakocevic warned that a partial attitude to the socialist alliance is still pronounced, saying that it is not only a phenomenon but also a deeply-rooted practice. [passage omitted]

In Istvan Rajcan's opinion, the general political character of the SAWP can only be overcome if stress is laid on concrete actions and a respect for all the pluluralist interests. Discussions which do not change the situation only lead to the lowering of the people's political morale, Rajcan said. [passage omitted]

Pushing the socialist alliance to the background of social life should also be observed from the point of view of the pronounced statist relations in society, said Sabrija Pajkic. Realization of its role will depend on the extent to which the LC will break the links with state and management structures, because it is clear that while respecting such links it does not have to seek verification of its stands elsewhere. [passage omitted]

It so happened that there was no improvement in the poltical and security situation in Kosovo without the socialist alliance, said Surija Pupovci. According to Dusan Icevic the present time does not allow minor improvements, but on the contrary, the entire relationship between the LC and the SAWP should be examined. Icevic points out that the majority of LC members are not acquainted with all the duties of the SAWP. They need to become more aware from both the theoretic and the practical point of view. The socialist alliance allows the overcoming of multiparty groupings or a one-party monopoly. If it does not function, the need arises for people to become organized in some other way, either by joining a political underground, or by winning over the existing social organizations into their own party, said Dusko [Dusan] Icevic.

GACIC, LC COMMITTEE SECRETARIES DISCUSS MEASURES

LD100820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1354 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- The LC's activity in implementing the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress, although gradually gaining momentum, is still primarily restricted to the work in party forums on drawing up programs of activity and gaining an overall insight into the existing problems. It appears that the basic LC organizations are expecting the problems to be solved by the top party or state organs. The discrepancy between the proclaimed congress policy and daily practice can be explained to some extent, but not justified, by the fact that the post-congress period coincided with the holiday season. This remark was made today at the first working meeting between Radisa Gacic, LCY Central Committee Presidium secretary, and secretaries of the LC central and provincial committees presidiums.

Insufficient activity, or rather the lack of activity among communists, has had negative effects upon the implementation of the latest economic policy measures and the so-called law on wages, in particular. As a result of passivity and inadequately explained objectives of the measures undertaken an impression has been created of a rift between the SFRY Assembly and the FEC on the one hand and work collectives on the other, as if these measures were not a consequence of the objective circumstances and a result of the jointly adopted stance, Gacic said.

Speaking about the LCY Central Committee Presidium's activity thus far, he placed particular emphasis upon the work in preparing the LCY Central Committee's second session which, as the first test of the attitude to the congress tasks, has yet to be given corresponding application in daily party practice. We have paid great attention to the implementation of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium's stance regarding Kosovo. It is our firm stand that a greater ideological and action unity of the LCY is needed in relation to all the issues regarding Kosovo, because they are not given the same treatment in all parts of Yugoslavia. It is of particular importance that the work on pooling labor and resources with associated labor in the province is speeded up. That, Gacic said, will be an indicator of both the personal and general contribution to the efforts to stablize the situation in Kosovo. The LCY Central Committee Presidium will regularly monitor the way the stance is being implemented.

Speaking on the Presidium and the LCY Central Committee's future tasks, Gacic divided them into three groups: socioeconomic relations; the political system; and the LCY's organizations and manner of activity. The three LCY Central Committee sessions to be held by the end of this year will be devoted to these issues. The program of the presidium's work already has been adopted while a draft program of the LCY Central Committee's work will most likely be discussed at their next session. In addition to these issues, due attention also must be devoted to the ideopolitical trends and the political situation in the country. The more efficiently and successfully we consider the key issues of our further development, the easier it will be for us to carry this out, Radisa Gacic said.

The reports by the secretaries of the presidiums of the central and provincial LC committees and of the committee of the LCY organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army in general reiterated the standpoints from the introductory report. It was assessed that, with the exception of some minor deviations, the LC's activity in implementing congress decisions did not correspond to either the serious nature or the needs of the social situation. The continued exacerbation of economic trends accompanied by the LC's passivity can lead, it was warned, to a situation where any confidence in the vanguard will be lost, all the more so because a decisive turnabout was indicated and promised in the pre-congress period and at the congress itself. For instance, work stoppages, which were extensively discussed today, are not only caused by low or unpaid personal incomes, but also are signs of protest against the slow pace at which some of the deeper social problems are being tackled, and particularly the problem of the continued imposition of burdens on the economy despite clear congress commitments.

The majority of the participants in the debate were of the opinion that the work on coordinating the republican and provincial LC statutes with that of the LCY must be speeded up and instructions drawn up on how to organize the LC for action. Grassroots communists, it was said, call for a third packet of measures to be drawn up as soon as possible and the terms of economic activity for next year to be established.

At today's session considerable amount of time was spent discussing the media. It was stated in both the introductory report and the ensuing debate that the majority of the editorial boards and journalists have made a great contribution to the preparations for and the organization of the congress, but that the messages of this top gathering of Yugoslav communists have recently begun to turn pale on the pages of our newspapers. It also was remarked that in some of the newspapers, above all in the tabloids, youth and literary newspapers, anti-self-management, and nationalist tendencies were gaining ground, the aim of which is a showdown with the revolution. The articles which appear in them no longer look for shortcomings in our movement but label the entire movement as a shortcoming. The frequency with which this is happening justifies the view that these are no longer simply cases of excessive behavior but are the strategy of making incremental political gains. In the view of all the participants, the central and provincial LC committees must extend more help to the media while communists in these collectives and their publishing councils must simultaneously take a more active part in suppressing these cases.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY REPORTS ECONOMIC DATA FOR HALF-YEAR

LD101801 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- According to information based on reports of the results of economic activity in Serbia in the first 6 months, which the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly presented to work organizations and competent organs today, economic trends in this period were not favorable despite some positive achievements. Compared with the same period in 1985, the volume of industrial production was up by 6.3 percent, construction activity increased by 7 percent, employment increased by 3.5 percent, total exports increased by 3.6 percent, and convertible currency markets by 5.8 percent. Interest payments for credits for working assets were increased and amounted to 368 billion [unit of currency not specified]. At the same time, on the basis of interest rates the economy in income fell from 68.6 to 61.6 percent as a result of increased funds for general social and joint needs. A total of 178 billion was invested in expanding the material basis of labor which, in nominal terms, is 20.6 percent more than in the same period last year. The economy suffered losses amounting to 61.4 billion dinars, which is 40 percent more than in the same period last year.

TANJUG POOL SERVICE FOR NONALIGNED REVIEWED

LD261600 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1125 GMT 25 Aug 86

["Pool" item, "Nonalignment and Information", by Pero Ivacic]

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 25 (TANJUG) -- The new transmitting equipment of the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG broadcast on January 20, 1975, to all parts of the world the first information from twelve news agencies of nonaligned countries which had agreed to jointly form a system of news exchange which they named the pool.

This broadcast was the first indication of an organized multilateral action and constituted the first concrete response to the call made by the heads of state of government of nonaligned countries at their fourth summit in 1973 in Algiers -- i.e. that the nonaligned extend their cooperation also to the field of information.

In the mid-seventies, these twelve news agencies were almost the only information media in the nonaligned world capable -- albeit to a limited extent -- to send their information to the rest of the world and to place information from the world at the disposal of other media in their own countries without depending exclusively on large information monopolies.

The pool was officially constituted as a system of organized cooperation and information exchange in July 1976, at the first conference of Ministers of Information and News Agency Directors of 62 nonaligned countries in New Delhi. The first nonaligned resolution on cooperation in the field of information was also adopted at this conference and both these decisions were conformed a month later at the fifth nonaligned summit in Colombo.

The nonaligned movement was the first to undertake a concrete initiative for information decolonization, stressing that information is a significant factor of development and an integral part of national sovereignty and preservation of independence, as well as a powerful instrument for the development of understanding cooperation and peaceful coexistence among peoples and countries in the world.

The pool, according to its statute, is not a supranational news agency but a system of professional cooperation and information exchange among sovereign national news agencies from nonaligned countries.

All news agencies participating in the pool have an equal status. The pool has no leading agency or permanent headquarters. Its objective is multilateral information flow, especially on the South-South level.

Now, the pool is widely known and recognized both in the nonaligned world and outside it as a cooperation system striving not only for a more equitable information flow, but also for the technical and personnel development of national news agencies to enable them to operate efficiently.

At its fourth general conference in March 1986 in Havana, the pool noted that it now had a membership of 93 news agencies and information systems of developing countries and UN organizations. The daily volume of information carried by the pool has grown tenfold, reaching 80,000 words a day in English, French, Spanish and Arabic. This is still a modest volume which can in no way jeopardize the existing world monopolies whose daily volume reaches millions of words.

The information media in the nonaligned world, as well as other users of news agency services increasingly seek more information on development, economy and culture. This is why the most important initiative undertaken by the pool this year is the setting up of a specialized nonaligned economic news service called ecopool. This project has already been put into operation with the participation of about 50 news agencies of nonaligned countries. Through the ecopool, these agencies exchange topical and specialized information of interest not only to the information media, but also to the economies of nonaligned and developing countries.

Over the ten years of continuous development and extension of its activities and scope, the pool has become an outstanding example of the struggle for a new international information order. This is obviously a long-term process which will demand a continuous commitment of all information media and of the nonaligned movement as a whole.